The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Critical Relations Between France and Prussia.

Condition of Political Affairs in Spain.

The Latest Trial for Murder in France.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, which left Liverpool July 21, and Queenstown July 22, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days later than those at hand by the *Hermann*.

The steamship *Holsatia*, from Hamburg July 24 and Southampton July 26, also arrived at a late hour last night.

A special meeting of the Court of Common Council of the City of London was held on July 21, at Guildhall, for the purpose of presenting to Lieut.-Gen. Lord NAPIER the freedom of the city as a token of the estimation in which the citizens regarded the gallant and successful manner in which the noble Lord had carried to a glorious and successful termination the campaign in Abyssinia. In accordance with the terms of the resolution originally agreed to by the Common Council, a sword of the value of 200 guineas was at the same time to have been presented to the gallant General; but, as it was desired that the sword should be of an artistic character as well as of intrinsic value, it was found impossible to complete it within the period appointed, and the proceedings of the day were therefore confined to the presentation of the freedom.

The excessive heat prevailing in England was largely increasing the bills of mortality. During the week ending July 18, the rate in London was 27 in the thousand, while at Manchester it was as high as 89. Week by week the deaths in the large towns of England have steadily increased from 22 per 1,000 in the beginning of June, to 28. The increase has been greatest in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, and has been almost entirely due to the fatal prevalence of Summer diarrhœa.

During her approaching tour on the Continent, it is intended that the Queen shall stay for a few hours in Paris, in order to have an interview with the Empress EUGENIE.

The Duke of Edinburgh will shortly leave in the *Galatea* on foreign service. It is expected that during his cruise His Royal Highness will visit China, Japan and New-Zealand.

The *Presse* reports that the health of the unfortunate Empress of Mexico is in no way improved, but that, on the contrary, her reason wanders more and more. She has formed the design of going to Miramar, and the greatest pains in the world are necessary to divert her from this project. It is feared that she may make her escape from the château of Laeken, and hence all the issues of the building are strictly guarded, and the number of sentinels doubled.

In the sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, July 21, Gen. DELLA MARMORA asked if Gen. MENABREA was prepared to reply to his question relative to the Prussian staff report of the campaign of 1866. Gen. MENABREA, in reply, acknowledged the noble feeling which prompted Gen. DELLA MARMORA, but pointed out that the fact of the Italian army occupying 190,000 Austrians in the Quadrilateral sufficiently refuted any depreciation of the efficacy of the Italian alliance. Gen. MENEBREA further observed that the French translation of the Prussian report was inaccurate. When intelligence of DELLA MARMORA's question reached Berlin the Prussian Minister communicated to the Italian Government a dispatch, declaring that Gen. MOLTKE could speak in none but laudatory terms of the conduct of the Italian army. The phrases objected to in the report did not emanate from the Prussian Government, and must be attributed to inaccurate interpretations of analytic instructions. If the Prussian report, on closer examination, should be found to contain anything derogatory to the Italian army or Government, it would be easy to obtain explanations, without raising this delicate matter in Parliament. The question was therefore superfluous and inopportune. Gen. DELLA MARMORA, deferring to the wish of Gen. MENABREA, said he would not persist in putting the question of which he had given notice. He admitted the inaccuracy of the French translation in certain respects, but, having read the German original, he was not so easily satisfied as Gen. MENABREA. He therefore demanded the publication of a complete report by the Italian staff of the campaign of 1866. Gen. MENABREA replied that the Italian staff was already engaged upon the compilation of such a report.

Letters from Rome set forth that the prayers for the cessation of rain, ordered more than six weeks back, and since daily repeated by the priests, had been stopped by direction of the cardinal-vicar. During the last three or four days heat had returned, and with it an end of that deplorable period of bad weather which had become such a real scourge to the country. The peasantry were on all sides busy in reaping and threshing the corn, which had suffered much from the continued rains.

The distinguished Roman astronomer, Father SECCHI, had applied to the Pope to be sent to the East Indies, to assist at the Congress of European astronomers who will meet at that favorable part of the terrestrial globe's surface for observing and studying the approaching eclipse of the 18th of August. Father SECCHI was sent to Spain on an astronomical mission, which proved highly successful, in 1860. It is stated that the Pope replied that he had no available funds wherewith to send the learned Jesuit to India.

The semi-official French papers have had orders to contradict the report that the French Government had given information to the Spanish Government respecting the revolutionary intrigues recently attributed to the Duke DE MONTPENSIER. The *France* and the *Constitutionnel* both say that the Emperor's Government knew nothing whatever on the subject, and was equally ignorant of the steps which the Spanish Government intended to take. A telegram from Madrid says that the Spanish Minister in England has informed his Government that Gen. PRIM has disappeared from London, and gone probably to Lisbon, where all the military men of the Progressist Party who have recently had to leave Spain are said to be proceeding. The telegram adds that the Spanish Government are becoming alarmed, and that a state of siege will probably be proclaimed ere long. The belief prevailed in Madrid that the present Portuguese Ministry are in favor of a revolution in Spain. The Portuguese Council of State, at the close of their session of July 20, determined to allow the Duke DE MONTPENSIER to reside in Portugal, although the French Government was opposed to it.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Movements of the Emperor Napoleon—War Specks Again—Affairs in Spain—Close of the French Legislative Session—The New-York Convention and its Action.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 21, 1868.

The Emperor left Fontainebleau on Sunday last for Plombières, where he arrived the same evening. The fact of his having been preceded at the latter place by a battalion of Grenadiers and a body of the Cents Gardes has already set speculation afloat. It is the first time that this corps has attended him on any of his Summer trips, and the innovation has given rise to the surmise that some Royal visitor is expected to join his Majesty at the waters.

WAR SPECKS AGAIN.

The relations between the Cabinets of Berlin and Paris are again becoming cloudy. This you may rely upon as correct in spite of all that may be asserted to the contrary. As soon as the Legislative session closes the information on this head will assume a more definite shape. In the meanwhile the Prussian organs are coquetting for the establishment of closer ties between their Government and that of Austria. An article in the Vienna *New Free Press*, in reply to these advances, is attracting a great deal of notice. After pointing to the fact that Prussia would find herself obliged to lean on Russia if Austrian in a spirit of vindictiveness should form an alliance with France in order to resume the supremacy in Germany, that journal adds:

"Should Prussia offer us her friendship frankly, honorably and without ulterior motives, with a little prudence on both sides, the Oriental question might reunite what the German question separated. If, we repeat, Prussia offers us her friendship our statesmen will act prudently to accept the hand held out to them, and which, in spite of past unpleasantness, is not that of a stranger. They should remember that if between Vienna and Berlin, Sadowa is to be found, there is also Leipsic, while between Paris and Vienna, there is not only Villafranca but Sadowa."

The report of the projected interview at Kissingen, between the French and Russian conquerors and the King of Prussia, is formally denied by the *Gazette de la Croix*. The rumor appeared to me so ridiculous at the time that I did not think it worthy of notice.

THE SPANISH ARRESTS.

The French Government has felt it necessary to contradict through its semi-official organs, the assertion that it was it which furnished the information which led to the late political arrests and deportations in Spain. Had there been any substantial foundation for the alleged conspiracy, it would not have been in such a hurry to disclaim the credit of this friendly office. It does not wish, however, to share the ridicule which must ultimately crown the history of this affair, or to be in any way responsible for the consequences to which it must lead.

CLOSE OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The Legislative session will be brought to a close on Saturday, leaving the budget of Mr. HAUSSMANN unprovided for. Were the discussion of the affairs of the City of Paris to be entered into, it would probably consume the better portion of August, so that the Emperor, who was for pressing it, finally sided with those members of his Cabinet who were in favor of a postponement.

THE ELECTIONS.

There is a general impression that the Corps Legislatif will be dissolved, and that a general election will take place in October. In official circles it is, however, positively asserted that the Legislative Body will be allowed to live its full legal term.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning has a long editorial article on the nominations of the Democratic Convention in New-York. In a political point of view, it says it seems to merit the approbation of all those who take an interest in the reëstablishment of equitable relations between all the States of the Union, and in the maintenance of American liberties. Its platform constitutes a veritable act of accusation against the Republicans or Radicals, and an energetic denunciation of their policy, which European admirers, more confiding than enlightened, believed it to be their duty to signalize as a model of liberalism. Has it not been often repeated, it says, that the American war was prosecuted and the victory of the party of the Union won "without it's having been necessary to vail the statue of liberty." The Radicals themselves in the United States must be astonished at such an assertion. The programme of the Democrats is far from being as satisfactory in a financial point of view. It declares in favor of the payment of the public debt in paper money in all cases where the bonds do not bear upon their face the obligation to pay in specie, or that the law which has created them does not make it an express obligation on the Government. It demands also that all values shall have an equal tax imposed on them, including, of course, the coupons of the Federal debt. In short, says the *Constitutionnel*, while calling for economy in the administration, and a reduction in the military and naval services, the Democratic programme declares in favor of a system of imposts which will give protection to industry:

"The just and the unjust, the good and the evil," adds the French semi-official journal, "are mingled in this profession of faith. But what renders the conduct of the Democratic Party particularly difficult to comprehend is the fact that after having adopted such a programme it should have such a candidate for the Presidency as Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, who, assuredly, is one of the most eminent representatives and firm champions of the policy of equity and moderation in regard to the South, but who has very decidedly and openly condemned the financial policy of which the New-York platform has become the expression. The fact, however, remains that Mr. SEYMOUR has accepted the nomination which has been offered to him by the Convention of which by the bye he was the President. Perhaps Mr. SEYMOUR's scruples have been quieted by the consideration that the payment or repudiation of the debt is a matter which rests with the Congress rather than with the President of the United States. Perhaps on the other hand, it adds, the Democrats may have calculated that with a programme for and a candidate against repudiation, they will reach all shades of opinion, and thus attract a much larger number of votes. We are ignorant of the success which this double calculation may have with the electors, but it seems to us not to be without danger, and it is assuredly wanting in candor."

NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

The cable will probably have conveyed to you, before this, the appointment of Baron LEDERER, recently Minister from Austria to the Hanseatic Cities, as Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States. The relations of the two countries cannot but gain from this appointment. The new Minister is not only an accomplished diplomatist, but a great admirer of our country and its institutions. He is to be replaced at Hamburg by the Comte DE THUN HOHENSTEIN, formerly Envoy Extraordinary to Mexico.

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.

The Latest Murder Trial—A Mother and Daughter Assassinate their Employer—Interesting Judicial Proceedings—Sentence of the Accused.

Paris (July 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

Two women, MARIE FLEUTOT, a domestic servant, aged 24, and her mother, MARGUERITE MERLETTE, have just been tried in Paris on a charge of murder. The victim was a lady named CHANTEREAU, aged 50, and unmarried, but who for more than 20 years had cohabited with a person named FOREST, a builder, and passed as his wife. She resided during the Summer at a pleasant villa on the banks of the Marne, at La Varenne-St.-Hilaire, a short distance from Paris; M. FOREST, being detained in town by business, was always absent from his country seat during the week, and only arrived on Saturday evening to stay over the Sunday. At about 1:30 o'clock on the morning of the 10th of August last, the house at La Varenne was discovered to be on fire. The flames were got under in about an hour, after which the body of Mdlle. CHANTEREAU was found on a bed which had only been partially burnt; the head was completely carbonized, but, singularly enough, the body was only scorched, and the mattresses on which it lay were not destroyed. This fact struck the person who had come to render assistance, and the first impression was that a crime had been committed, suspicion falling on the servant FLEUTOT, who was alone with Mlle. CHANTEREAU at the moment of the disaster; but as M. FOREST found his property in the house, to the amount of over 300,000 francs in cash and securities, remaining intact, and as the body bore no marks of violence, that supposition fell to the ground, and the fire and the death of Mlle. CHANTEREAU were concluded to have been the result of accident. In February last, however, from information which M. FOREST had received, a search was made in an apartment at Bercy occupied by the mother of the girl FLEUTOT, and a large quantity of property was found, consisting of bedding, linen, jewelry, articles of wearing apparel, &c., of the value of from 4,000 francs to 5,000 francs, all of which had belonged to the deceased lady. A judicial inquiry was then opened and showed that the murder must have been committed by the woman FLEUTOT, assisted by her mother, who went frequently to visit her, and they were in consequence both arrested. The investigation proved that they had endeavored to drown the unfortunate lady while she was taking a bath, and the fingers of the younger prisoner still bore marks of a bite which she had evidently received from Mlle. CHANTEREAU while the latter was struggling in the water. The crime had apparently been effected by means of blows on the head. The two women had then removed a quantity of property to the railway station to carry it off, and had finally set the house on fire to conceal the murder and robbery. The medical evidence showed that the head of Mdlle. CHANTEREAU must have been burnt, probably to remove traces of the violence used, before the body was placed on the bed where it was found. The previous career of each of the two women showed that they were of a dishonest and depraved character. The daughter has already undergone a condemnation to six months' imprisonment for theft in a previous situation, and when with another master had set fire to the apartment to conceal some dishonest act. She had borne an illegitimate child, and since leaving the service of M. FOREST had cohabited with a man in the same room which her mother occupied. She showed great assurance on the trial, parrying the questions put to her with some ability. The circumstantial evidence was, however conclusive, and the prisoners were each condemned to hard labor for life. On hearing the sentence the girl FLEUTOT, who had probably expected a capital punishment, could not restrain a smile of satisfaction, which excited the indignation of the public present, and some cries of "Death! death!" were heard from the audience.

TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Aug. 2.

THE CASE OF GEN. DYER.

Charges and specifications against Gen. DYER, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, are being prepared by the Judge Advocate-General of the Army, with a view to bringing that officer to trial before a Court-martial. The charges are based upon allegations contained in the partial report of the Joint Committee on Ordnance, made a few days before the adjournment of Congress. The Court has been ordered at Gen. DYER's request. It is expected it will be organized this week. The matter attracts great attention in military circles.

THE EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

It is probable that regulations for the payment of drawbacks on spirits for exportation will be issued from the Treasury Department to-morrow, based on the recent Tax law. They will be exceedingly stringent, and among other things will provide that drawbacks cannot be collected on spirits which have been withdrawn from bond on payment of the fifty cents tax, without the use of the stamps provided for in the act to entitle the owner of exported spirits to drawbacks. Every provision of the law regulating the payment of the reduced rate of tax must have been complied with. The Department is understood to view this drawback provision of the law as its most objectionable feature, and the one most likely to be perverted to the benefit of fraudulent dealers.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Postmaster-General RANDALL has appointed J. H. BLACKFAU, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, which office was created by a recent law, with a salary of $3,000. Hitherto there has been no officer directly in charge of or responsible for this branch of our mail service, but Mr. BLACKFAU has had it nominally under his control.

PREVENTION OF WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Tice metre, which has been used in many of the distilleries of the country during the past year as a prevention of fraud, has been selected by the Treasury Department to be used for that purpose under the new Tax law. It is incased in a burglar-proof cover like an ordinary fire-proof safe, and cannot therefore be tampered with except by those who have possession of the keys.

THE KUKLUX KLAN.

The Kuklux Klan has made its appearance in Prince William County, Virginia, and several persons of known radicalism have been warned to leave their homes or suffer the penalties of disobedience to the mandates of the mysterious order. On one occasion, when the Klan attempted to serve a verbal notice of this kind, a young man dressed as a ghost, who accompanied them on horseback, was shot and dangerously wounded by the party on whom they intended to serve their notice to quit.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster-General RANDALL and Secretary SCHOFIELD have gone North for a brief visit to the watering-places. Admiral DAHLGREN and family have returned to Washington after an extended absence. The Admiral will at once assume the duties of Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department, to which he has been recently assigned.

RECONSTRUCTION.

It is ascertained that during his trip to Richmond Chief Justice CHASE remarked that the Republicans in Congress were needlessly alarmed over the necessity of passing the bill to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in reconstruction matters, as the majority of the Court were favorable then, and are now, to a decision sustaining the constitutionality of all the Reconstruction acts.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

The tender of the Commissionership of the Revenue Bureau to Gov. COX, of Ohio, by the President last week, is accepted by the Democrats here as a certain indication that the patronage of the Administration will be used against SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Mr. JOHNSON received a dispatch from Gov. COX yesterday declining the appointment on account of the urgent necessities of his private business.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE PRESIDENCY.

It is stated on reliable authority that Mr. SEWARD, previous to his departure for Auburn, informed one of his confidential friends that inasmuch as he could not support the New-York nominations, he would embrace an early opportunity to declare for GRANT and COLFAX.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 2.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian Bureau has received but few reports recently from the Indian country containing allusions to signs of serious hostilities among the Indians. There is less apprehension now than there was some time ago of trouble with several of the tribes whose movements have not been calculated to strengthen hopes of peace. The Camanches particularly have been surrendering captives who were held by them. These with other signs are regarded as conclusive evidence that they at least have no present intention of engaging in war against the whites.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A paragraph recently appeared in the newspapers generally respecting the financial affairs of the Post Office Department. But there is authority from the proper accounting officer of the Department for saying that the statements are altogether unreliable. The official exhibit of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year just closed will not and cannot be completed until September or October next, and whatever deficiency may then appear will not arise in any considerable degree from the causes mentioned in the paragraph to which reference has been made. The greater part of the supposed deficiency will be owing to the establishment by Congress of expensive mail routes in the new and remote Western Territories, which, being expected to produce but little revenue, were specially provided for by appropriations made by Congress. They are, therefore, not really a proper charge upon the ordinary Post Office revenues.

The statement that the deficit of 1866 was the first for several years is also a mistake, this being in former years the rule and not the exception. The surplus of 1865, also alluded to, was the first for a long series of years, and will probably necessarily be the last for some years to come. In apparent offset to the deficiency there will also be the allowance of $700,000 per year made by the Government for the transmission of free mail matter, a sum which the Department earns as fully as any other branch of its revenues.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Senator HARRIS, of Louisiana, who is still in Washington, says that no person has been recently hither authorized to speak as a member of Gov. WARMOUTH's staff. The public statements contrary to this assertion are thus contradicted. Senator HARRIS resides opposite Natchez, on the Mississippi River. He has many letters from Louisiana and Mississippi, but none of them contain advices of an organized opposition to existing affairs in either State. There were no disturbances, excepting in two parishes of Louisiana. They were trivial, and such as are not unusual in any community. They were caused by reckless persons, whose conduct is condemned by good men of all parties.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just issued a circular as follows:

Section 78, of the act of July 20, 1868, requires every dealer in manufactured tobacco having on hand more than twenty pounds, and every dealer in snuff having on hand more than ten pounds to make and deposit immediately with the Assistant Assessor of the proper division an inventory taken under oath setting forth the amount of such tobacco and snuff respectively and to make and deposit a like inventory with the Assistant Assessor on the 1st of each month thereafter as provided by law. After the 1st day of January, 1869, all smoking, fine-cut chewing tobacco or snuff, and after the 1st day of July, 1869, all other manufactured tobacco of every description is to be taken and deemed to have been manufactured after the passage of the act, and is required to be put up in packages and stamped as provided by law. Section 94 requires every dealer in cigars, of either foreign or domestic manufacture, having on hand more than 5,000 at the passage of this act, immediately to make under oath, and file with the Assistant Assessor of the proper division, a true inventory of all cigars in his possession, and to make and file a like inventory on the first day of each month until the 1st of April, 1869, at which date all cigars of every description are to be deemed to have been manufactured after the passage of this act, and are required to be stamped accordingly. Blank forms for inventories—No. 75—will be forwarded in a short time, and Assessors will, as soon as the blanks are received, require their assistants to proceed at once to notify all dealers, and call upon them for the inventories required by the law, and thereafter inventories must be returned on the first of each month. These inventories must be immediately forwarded by the Assistant Assessors to the Assessors, who are required to transmit abstracts of the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

NEW-ORLEANS REVENUE COLLECTORSHIP.

It will be recollected that some months ago Gen. STEEDMAN tendered his resignation as Collector of Internal Revenue for New-Orleans, to take place on the confirmation of a successor, but as the Senate did not advise and consent to the nomination sent to that body by the President, Gen. STEEDMAN left Washington to-day to resume the duties of that office.

MARINE DISASTER.

The United States Consul at Nassau, N. P., reports the total loss of the schooner *D. B. Warner*, of New-York. She was in ballast, bound for Cienfuegos, and wrecked at Mayaguana recently. The crew, &c., were saved and taken to Inagua.

BUSINESS IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office during the past three months has transmitted 5,791 patents or deeds from the United States to individuals for lands in the following districts: Dakotah City, Brownsville, Nebraska City and Omaha, Nebraska; Junction City, Humbolt and Topeka, Kansas; Boonville, Ironton and Springfield, Missouri; Des Moines, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Iowa; Detroit, East Saginaw, Ionia, Marquette and Traverse City, Michigan; Stevens' Point, La Crosse, Bayfield, Menasha and Eau Claire, Wisconsin; St. Cloud, St. Peter, Greenleaf and Winnebago City, Minnesota; Stockton, Visalia, Marysville and San Francisco, California; Little Rock and Washington, Arkansas; Vermillion, Dakotah Territory; Carson City, Nevada; Oregon City, Oregon; Springfield, Illinois; Denver City, Colorado; Monroe, Louisiana; Jackson, Mississippi; Tallahassee, Florida. These patents were founded on cash sales, bounty land warrant locations and Agricultural College scrip selections.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, has just received a plat and accompanying statements filed under the acts of July 1, 1864, and March 3, 1865, of the town of Pinos Altos, Grant County, New-Mexico, embracing 320 acres in townships 16 and 17 south of range 13 west. The town of Pinos Altos is situated on Bear Creek, a tributary of the Gila River, in a basin near the summit of the Rocky Mountains, about 5,800 feet above the level of the sea, and in the centre of a rich mining district. For fifteen miles east and west of the town, belts of mineral veins cross the divide between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes.

Gold, silver, lead, iron, copper and kaoline are abundant, over 100 lodes having been discovered, and on many of them extensive shafts have been sunk. This town was first settled in 1860, and now contains from 600 to 700 inhabitants, 120 dwelling-houses, 2 hotels 7 mercantile establishments, 1 saw-mill and 3 furnaces for smelting silver; also, 3 stamp mills for working gold quartz.

Murder at Rutland, Vt.—An Innocent Man the Victim of a Family Feud—Arrest of the Guilty Parties.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sunday, Aug. 2.

One of the most atrocious murders ever perpetrated in Vermont occurred at Shrewsbury, ten miles from here, last evening. An old feud has for many years existed in that place between two families named PLUMLEY and BALCH, and while appraisers were engaged in settling damages committed by the horses of the latter on the property of the former, a dispute arose between them which resulted in the deliberate shooting and killing of JOHNSON GILMAN, Jr., a disinterested and innocent young man, by HORACE R. PLUMLEY. Indiscriminate shots were then exchanged between the parties, resulting in the wounding of HORACE R. PLUMLEY and JOHN GILMAN, Sr.

Five of the principals in the affray, viz., SERBBA PLUMLEY, HORACE R. PLUMLEY, his son and the murderer; GEORGE BUTTERFLY, his son-in-law, and two men named ABRAHAM WINN and NAPOLEON QUARTIER, employes of BALCH, have been arrested and are confined in the jail here awaiting examination. FREDERICK PLUMLEY, another son of SERBRA, and one of the contestants, is concealed in the woods at present, but will be secured to-morrow.

Both the Plumley and Balch factions were evidently prepared for the affray, as they were all armed. The deceased was a highly respectable young man, and his death is much deplored, even his murderer asserting that he knew nought against him.

The affair has created much excitement in this section.

The accused will have their examination to-morrow.

Shooting Affray in Columbia, S. C., Between White and Black Residents—One Man Killed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Aug. 2.

An affray occurred at midnight last night between a party of ten or twelve negro members of the Legislature and five whites, which resulted in the mortal wounding of one of the latter by a pistol shot through the head. The whites entered a boarding house in a disreputable portion of the town by mistake, supposing it to be a house of ill-fame, and were struck by one of the negroes. Upon the stick being wrenched from his hand the whole party ran in front of the house and commenced firing. Twenty or thirty shots were fired, and the whites retreated, with the exception of the wounded man, who was too drunk to stir, and remained on the sidewalk where he was shot down. The author of the crime is unknown. No arrests were made, and much excitement prevails among the citizens. The whites are said to have been unarmed. No weapons were found on the body of the wounded man.

Fatal Railroad Casualties at Elmira, N. Y.—Burning Accident.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 2.

Miss MATHEWS, of Carpenter's Crossing, Penn., last night while standing on the track for the eastern train on the Erie Railroad, waiting for a freight train to get out of her way, which was passing on the western track, was struck by the Eastern Express train and instant killed. A short distance further on two men named JOHNSON and MOREY, were standing on the track for the same purpose, and were struck by the express train. JOHNSON clung to the cow-catcher until the train was stopped, having one leg broken and other slight injuries. Mr. MOREY was thrown to one side, receiving severe injuries, of which he died this morning.

A coal-oil lamp exploded to-night in the cellar of the American Hotel, setting fire to a barrel of oil, and burning Mrs. MILLER about the face and hands severely. The fire was subdued before doing any other damage.

Alleged Murderers Admitted to Bail.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Aug. 2.

The parties charged with the murder of Mr. DILL, in Fairfield County, who were recently turned over to the civil authorities, have had a hearing on writ of *habeas corpus*, and have been released on bail.

Drowning Casualties at Atlantic City, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 2.

HENRY TROUGH, a Mr. VANKIRK, and a son of Rev. HOSEA BALLOU, all of Philadelphia, were drowned here yesterday while bathing. These make six cases of drowning that have occurred at this place within the past few days.

Democratic Ratification Meeting at Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, Sunday, Aug. 2.

The Democracy of Syracuse last evening held a large meeting to ratify the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A long procession with band, transparencies and banners paraded the streets. Addresses were made in Shakespeare Hall and from a stand outside by Messrs. Geo. F. Comstock, Henry C. Murphy, Sanford E. Church, Francis Kernan, Andrew J. Rogers, D. A. Ogden, Alva H. Tremaine and Daniel O. Salmon.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

INDIANA.

Another Speech by Mr. Colfax, at South Bend.

At South Bend, Ind., on Thursday, after the more formal ceremonies of the reception had been ended, a meeting was held in the Court-house. Several speeches were made by gentlemen present. Mr. COLFAX was repeatedly called on, and as often declined speaking. Finally, however, he yielded to necessity, and delivered the following eloquent and feeling address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I suppose you think that I came here to make a speech, but you are somewhat disappointed. I think it is a peculiarity of our American people, more than any other people in the world, that whenever they can find a man in public life, at a railroad station, on a railroad train, or at a public meeting, they insist that he shall make a speech. I have spoken to you so often in the years that are past in this beloved city of South Bend, that I think you are weary of hearing my voice. [Cries of "Never!"] I have been making you political speeches, and Sunday School speeches, and lectures, &c., *ad infinitum*, for many years past, and I believe you have always been willing to listen to me when I had anything to say. You do not know how I long in my heart to make a political speech to-night. [Laughter and cheers.] If I could only have declined the nomination at Chicago, and have appeared before you here as a simple Representative in Congress, nothing more and nothing less, I should like to dissect the Democratic platform [laughter and cheers] from one end of it to the other; but as I told you to-day, according to my convictions of propriety, which neither my inclination nor your desires will induce me to forfeit, I cannot consistently, in accordance with what I believe is due from me to those who have placed me in nomination before you. But there is one theme on which I can speak. It is the glorious record of the noble party of which, for so many years, I have been an humble advocate; whose principles I uphold and maintain before you against all comers; the noblest, the purest and most patriotic party ever known in our history since we were born into the family of nations. Thank God that in these days of strife, we have had an organization in this Republic, of men who have lifted up in the hour of gloom, when the storm-cloud of war burst upon us, a banner with only one inscription on it—"Our Country;" and there, defying all prejudice, all invective, all opprobrium, and appealing to you, the American people, to stand by us, and to determine to stand and fall with our imperiled country. Thank God for such an organization. [Cheers.] Its history is written in the brightest pages of our country's annals, and there it will remain for the eye of posterity to beam upon it—a history that the tooth of time can never, no, never destroy. When I pass away and am gathered to my fathers, if God gives me mind and my reason, in that last hour, I will thank Him that he led me by his own covenants, into this noble organization. It saved a nation in the very throes of civil war; it emancipated a race; it saved us from destruction, shame and disgrace before the civilized world, so that we could speak before all the lands under the sun. At last, every man that walks on American soil walks there as a free man in his own humanity. [Tremendous applause.] In all their hours of disaster and gloom, when men's hearts fainted by the way, there was one party, every man of which stood around our banner, and never despaired of the American Republic; and there is one organization that, since the armies of the rebellion were crushed, has demanded and intends to stand by that demand, God being our helper, to the end that loyalty shall govern what loyalty has preserved. [Great applause.] If again in this Republic of ours, treason dares to lift its hand with revengeful power against our nation's flag, it will not be the fault of the Republican Party. If again anarchy is to come; if again outrage is to stalk unrebuked throughout our Republic; if again war, and bloodshed, and drafts, and death, are to come, it will not be through the Republican Party. We stand by peace; we stand by liberty; we stand by justice; and we write upon our banner where the whole world may see it in letters of light, "From one end of this Republic to the other, there is no man so poor, there is no man so friendless, there is no man so humble and so obscure that he cannot wrap that flag around him and say, this is my shield and protection." You may doubt the result of this coming struggle. I do not. I believe we are to go again to victory, as we did in 1864 and 1865, because we have the whole principle that humanity loves, and that God in heaven will bless; and under the administration of the Great Captain who, under Providence, saved the country from destruction, and the sword of treason from sundering the Republic, we shall attain to a pure and noble fame, wide as the world and eternal as the stars. [Tremendous applause.]

CALIFORNIA.

A Member of the California Democratic State Central Committee Announces Himself for Grant and Colfax.

The following communication was addressed by P. H. SIBLEY to the Democratic State Central Committee of California, of which he has been until lately a member:

Gentlemen of the Democratic State Central Committee:

I would be doing violence to my own feelings, and guilty of unfair conduct to you, did I continue longer to share your counsels and possess myself of your plans in the coming political campaign. In sentiment and sympathy I am no longer with you. My judgment neither approves the platform of principles put forth by the New-York City Convention, nor does my sense of duty to the country justify me in aiding to advance HORATIO SEYMOUR to the office of President of the United States. In remembering that I am a Democrat, I cannot forget that I owe a higher allegiance to the American Union. I should be *glad to remain in the Democratic Party, could I believe that in doing so I am not sacrificing those principles of patriotism* that are higher and holier than any sentiment of mere party fealty. I belive that the war was inaugurated by the South in the interest of Slavery. I believe that it was the duty of the Government to resist the heresy of secession by arms. I believe the calling out of troops, the draft of soldiers, the prosecution of war against rebellion, was constitutional and necessary for the preservation of the republic. I believe the emancipation of slaves was necessary and unavoidable as a war measure. I believe the creation of a national debt grew out of the exigences of a long continued and desperate conflict. I believe the issue of paper currency was an evil incident to the struggle. I believe that the national debt should be paid to the last dollar in coin of the national mint, and that no form or measure of repudiation is consitent with national honor.

I am opposed to the taxation of Government bonds as a breach of covenant made with the bondholders, and I am opposed to paying those bonds with currency instead of gold. I am not in any degree fearful of negro supremacy, nor do I believe that if to the negroes are conceded their just rights under the law there will be any danger of elevating them to a social equality with any superior race. I am and have ever been opposed to mob violence, and I never will cast my vote nor use my influence to advance to high honors any man who, as Governor of a great Commonwealth, could fraternize with a mob or encourage opposition to just laws, or who, when the nation needed its last man to put down the rebellion, could, by opposing the draft, put himself and the State in hostility to the General Government.

I could have supported a War Democrat like HANCOCK or HENDRICKS. I could support a Republican like FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., your candidate for Vice-President. His early stand for the rights of the black man; his opposition to Slavery; his brilliant war record, commencing in the streets of St. Louis and ending in SHERMAN's march through Georgia, I approve; but, as I cannot sustain BLAIR without sustaining SEYMOUR, I feel in duty and conscience compelled to vote for GRANT and COLFAX.

I shall expect the bitter animadversions of all who love the Democratic Party better than they love their country. I shall expect to have my motives questioned and my honor impugned. I shall expect to be assailed by partisan malignity, and to have heaped upon me an unlimited amount of personal abuse; but conscious of the rectitude of my motives, and in the confident belief that I am but doing my duty, I have deemed it proper to resign my position as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. I therefore respectfully tender you my resignation, gratefully remembering our past pleasant relations, and entertaining for you all only kind personal feelings. I am, very respectfully, gentlemen,

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13, 1868. P. H. SIBLEY.

GEORGIA.

The United States Senators, Joshua Hill and Dr. H. V. M. Miller.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, July 30.

The balloting for Senators commenced on Tuesday, but a result was not reached until yesterday, when the balloting resulted in the choice of Hon. JOSHUA HILL, Senator for the long term, and Hon. H. V. M. MILLER, Senator for the short term. Hon. JOSHUA HILL has for many years been prominent in Georgia politics. The leading feature of his political character is an ardent and irrepressible love for the Union. No man more earnestly than he rebuked the secession movement, and even when the popular tide was turned in that direction, and the current was sweeping everything before it, he refused to fall in with it, and preserved his fealty to the National Government unimpaired. During the war he made no effort to cover up his true sentiment, but made known his disapprobation of the whole movement, believing that it promised only ruin and destruction to the South. After the close of the war he was foremost among the sons of Georgia to seek a restoration of the State to the Union. Among his own people, and among the people of the North, he has labored to secure this result. When Congress made its first overtures, he advised the acceptance of them by the Legislature of Georgia. It was declined. Again Congress made propositions for a settlement of our domestic difficulties. These he also urged upon the people, assuring them that it was best to accept them, and to do so in good faith. So it has been ever since the close of the war. He has recommended the adoption of these measures as the surest method of bringing peace into the country. While other statesmen were standing silently aloof, he boldly confronted all opposition, and expressed his sentiments fully and freely. The policy advocated by him has triumphed, the State is reorganized in consonance therewith, and Mr. HILL is chosen to represent the new Georgia in the Senate of the United States. It is a high office; but when seated therein he will be the peer of any of them, and the war-ridden old State will not suffer through its representative. He will represent the people honestly and faithfully, nor will he sacrifice the honor and dignity of the old State.

Dr. MILLER is also a staunch Union man. During the recent political complications, he has refrained from identifying himself with the extremists of any party, preferring to occupy that high conservative ground which promised most success and most security. He was a brave worker in the reconstruction movement which produced the present Constitution of Georgia, and the restoration of the State thereunder. As a member of the late Constitutional Convention, he labored ardently and efficiently, and with distinguished ability to secure to the people of the State a wise and wholesome organic law. His record since is well known. As United States Senator, he will serve the people faithfully. Long known in this State as the "Demosthenes of the Mountains," we believe he will wield an influence that will be felt in the national Legislature, and will reflect credit upon the State that sends him up.

Howell Cobb's Indorsement of the Democratic Candidates.

An authorized report of HOWELL COBB's speech at the Democratic ratification meeting in Atlanta, Ga., has been published. The following paragraphs show the *animus* pervading it:

What think you of Northern men who are prepared to perpetuate this great wrong and outrage upon our people? Can you say to them "Brother?" Can you say to them "Friend?" Can you welcome them to your house, when they come to your midst, either with the insignia of office or in the habiliments of private citizens? Why should they wonder and stand amazed because we bid them not to the feast when our friends are invited to assemble and make happy among themselves? Shall these men, ought these men to expect it? Pardon me if I dwell upon it. I want to express it, and I urge it upon you, until there shall exist in the heart and soul of every son and daughter that walks and breathes her pure air, and lives upon her happy soil, this conviction, that these men of the North, these Chicago men, these men who call upon you to vote for GRANT and COLFAX, and that GRANT and COLFAX, who have indorsed these things, *are neither worthy of your vote, your respect, or your confidence*, much less of your kindness and hospitality. My friends, they are our enemies. I state it in cool and calm debate. If they were our friends, they could not doubly wrong us, and if there beat in their bosom one single kindly emotion for the people of the South, they would never have made this public declaration to the world of your unworthiness and the contempt which they feel for you. Enemies they were in war, enemies they continue to be in peace. In war we drew the sword and bade them defiance, in peace we gather up the manhood of the South, and raising the banner of constitutional equality, and gathering around it the good men of the North as well as the South, *we hurl into their teeth to-day the same defiance, and bid them come on to the struggle. We are ready for it if you are.* [Great applause.] But, my countrymen, if those are the feelings which rise in our bosom, in reference to these men of the North—these men who have no bond of union with you—these men who never tread upon your soil unless it was to plunder and to rob—these men who know not these women and these children—these men who have never worshipped at your altars, who never communed with the good men and women of your State around that altar erected to the living God—if these are your feelings toward strangers in blood, and sympathy, and association, what can be your feelings toward those men of Georgia who traveled these hundreds of miles to meet these men at Chicago, who sat upon the bench with them, who went into the council chamber with them, and who there joined their voices and united their hearts in pronouncing that the men whom they have left behind them—the men of Georgia who had honored them over-much, who had taken them up when they were lying low down and elevated them step by step, and hour by hour, until, in the confidence of their hearts, they had heaped upon them offices of honor, profit and trust. What say you of such men who went to Chicago, and there, upon those upturned faces of your enemies, declared that these good people of Georgia deserved the fate that had come upon them of being put under the ban of negro supremacy? My countrymen, don't think I speak harsh words because I say hard truths. I speak of those men, I speak of those delegates to the Chicago Convention, I speak of them in unmeasured terms. I say to you, my friends, you owe it to yourselves, you owe to the noble dead who sleep in their graves, to observe these things. You go here, and I honor you for it, and scatter flowers over those graves. God bless you for it! They are the graves of good, true, and honest, and noble, and brave and generous men. [Applause.] But as you return from that solemn duty turn your back to the right and left upon those who dishonor the memory of the dead. You owe it to the living, you owe it to your own children and to their children. Write down in their memories this day and all days and for all time to come *the feeling and spirit of abhorrence with which you regard and estimate these men.* O, heaven! for some blistering words that I may write *infamy* upon the forehead of these men [applause;] that they may travel through earth *despised of all men and rejected of heaven, scorned by the devil himself.* They may seek their final congenial resting-place under the mudsills of that ancient institution.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I come to-day in the *spirit of tolerance*. I want to bury in Georgia bitter recollections of the past. You and I have differed for days and for years—since the hour in which my voice was first raised in the public meetings of my country. I come to-day to present candidates, and invite every good and true man in Georgia to join with me in the good work. Come—if you have gone astray come back. The doors are wide open, wide enough, broad enough to receive every white man in Georgia, unless you should discover him coming to you creeping and crawling under the Chicago platform. *Upon them there should be no mercy.* They have dishonored themselves and sought to dishonor you. *Anathematize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society.* Leave them to wallow in their own mire and filth. Nobody will envy them, and if they are never taken out of the gully until I reach forth my hand to take them up, they will die in their natural element. But all others come that have differed about reconstruction. I could not go with you. I thought you were wrong. We differed in reference to the Constitutional amendment. I thought you were still further from the path. But my friends, come now—come, retrace your steps. You stand upon the brink; you have taken the last step you can take and recover lost ground. Come out from among this people. I appeal to you in the name of the past, in the memories of the past, in the hopes of the future. Sons of Georgia, come out from among this people. I appeal to you in their name. Oh! can you stand here and look upon these faces full of mourning for the past, full of grief over that which cannot be redeemed? But yet there plays a pleasant smile; there a beam of hope comes gushing from each eye. Let it gush upon the altars of your heart, rekindle the flames that have almost gone out, and here to-day, let all Georgia's sons come and unite in this great and glorious work. Her banner hangs drooping. Her proud institutions live only in memory. When she was a white man's government, she was proud, honored, happy, prosperous. Come, and at this altar unite with me, and, by the grace of heaven, let us once more make Georgia a white man's government. Do bless them; they have a right to it. It is for you to say, by your votes and by your actions, whether the sun of her greatness shall again reach to meridian splendor. Old man, come. Mothers, to your altars, and carry your daughters with you. Ask the prayers of Heaven upon your friends, upon your fathers, your husbands and sons. Young men, in whose veins the red blood of youth runs so quickly, let the ardor of your temperaments, the pulsations of your hearts, all beat for Georgia! Your old State, the State of your fathers, that holds in reserve honors innumerable for you and them, come! Come one and all, and let us snatch the old banner from the dust, *give it again to the breeze, and, if needs be, to the God of battles*, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty. [Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.]

The Speech of Hon. Joshua Hill in Atlanta.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, (Democratic,) July 30.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature yesterday, a large crowd assembled in front of the United States Hotel, and called loudly for the newly-elected Senator, Mr. HILL, who appeared upon the balcony and made them a short address. He did not regard it as an individual success; that would be of small moment; it was a triumph of principle. He wanted the people—the whole people—to have peace, and Georgia to have her best men for public officers. It was more important for her to have upright, honest, reliable and competent judicial officers than even able United States Senators. While he could never forget the kindness of those who had elected him, still it was not in his nature to exult over a fallen enemy. He trusted, nay he knew that what had been done to-day would be for the good of the people of Georgia. Nights and days had been spent in laboring to secure this victory, and he thanked all who had contributed to it. It should be his study to cultivate good feeling and harmony, to obliterate passion and bitterness, and he now pledged himself to serve in that capacity and in that line. He wanted no extraordinary Police force—no militia of any sort in Georgia. He should use his power and influence to prevent it. In conclusion he counseled obedience to the law, and peaceful relations between the races.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Custer and the Democratic Nomination.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Monday, July 27.

To the Editor of the World.

In a Michigan paper which has just reached me is given, as copied from your journal, what purports to be a speech delivered by me in New-York City during the session of the recent National Democratic Convention which met in that City. The attributing to me of the speech referred to is evidently an error, as I have not been in New-York City during the present year, nor have I made any public speeches during the same period. By publishing the above you will correct an error and greatly oblige,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

Chief Justice Chase.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 30.

In a recent conversation with an intelligent Western gentleman, the Chief Justice spoke very strongly against the Seymour and Blair ticket. He said that if it should be elected, all the fruits of the *four years' war against the rebels would be lost.* On the other hand, he complained with considerable bitterness, that the Republican Party lines were drawn too closely; that he and many who sympathized with him, would like to support the Chicago nominees, but were met only with a coldness and distrust nearly equivalent to repulsion. This, he felt, was uncharitable.

Gen. Grant's Brother.

A statement has been extensively published in the Democratic papers to the effect that Gen. GRANT's brother, ORVILLE GRANT, Esq., of Chicago, refuses to support him for the Presidency, and that he has lately given $1,000 to the Chicago Democratic Club. A gentleman in Hartford, Conn., with whom ORVILLE L. GRANT has business relations, wrote him in relation to these statements, asking if they were true. Mr. GRANT replied that they are entirely false, and added: "I am as sound as a nut on GRANT and COLFAX—am strong in the Republican faith, always have been, and hope to be, and have no idea how any person could get an impression to the contrary. If you hear any one say that O. L. GRANT will vote the Democratic ticket, you can use my name in contradicting it."

Fernando Wood and Mozart Hall.

The following is the text of the resignation of Ex-Mayor FERNANDO WOOD of his connection with the Mozart Hall General Committee:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

Hon. Wm. P. Lee, Chairman, &c., &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I hereby resign my position as a member of the Mozart Hall General Committee. I have for some time contemplated this withdrawal, feeling that personal as well as public considerations rendered it necessary. If I continued a member of the organization circumstances would compel me to take an active part in its proceedings, and this would impose upon me duties and responsibilities which I am no longer willing to assume. After a protracted and exciting political career I desire retirement. I am content with the past and with my public record, and am now quite willing to leave to others whatever of honor there may be in official station. In taking this course, do not misunderstand me. I do not withdraw from support of the Democratic Party and its candidates. HORATIO SEYMOUR is one of the foremost minds of the nation, and a man who at no time has faltered in a bold and constant support of the doctrines of the party as practiced by JEFFERSON and JACKSON. Well may it be said of him, as among the statesmen of the land, "He is the noblest Roman of them all," whose escutcheon is not darkened by the least deviation from correct principles, even when our party's prospects were darkest, and the premium for desertion from its ranks was highest. He has always upheld the flag and been foremost in the fight.

As to Gen. BLAIR, he is equally a man of true Democratic heart—whose principles are convictions—whose patriotism is beyond assault, and whose bold enunciation has the ring of the genuine metal. With two such leaders as SEYMOUR and BLAIR there can be no such word as fail. They are worthy of the cause and the cause is worthy of them. Both will triumph in November, and the country once again be freed from the rule of "an infamous Congress" and its revolutionary designs.

In conclusion, I beg the Committee to believe that I entertain the warmest feelings of regard and gratitude for the kind support which its members have always given to me. I appreciate the value of their past services, and shall always hereafter feel it a duty to respond to any claims which they may make upon me. But I cannot take any further part as a member of a section of the Democratic Party. I have done with agitation and local contest. My battle against the ruling organization has been fought out to its finality. These are times when we want unity and concert of action. Being deeply imbued with the conviction that upon the success of the Presidential election this Fall depends the continuance of the Union and the future existence of a republican form of government on this continent, I cannot permit my name, however humble, to be made the means of sowing dissension or marring the solidity of our action in the great battle to come off, by which we hope to save the life of the nation.

Very truly yours, FERNANDO WOOD.

The Anti-Union Feeling in Halifax—Mr. Howe's Letter.

From the Montreal Gazette.

HALIFAX, Friday, July 31.

A number of disgraceful articles having appeared in the Anti-Union papers as to the way the distinguished visitors from Canada should be received here, the Hon. Mr. HOWE publishes a manly letter rebuking the sentiments therein expressed. He also alludes to the handsome manner in which the Nova Scotian members of Parliament were treated when in Canada, although hostile to the Government and its Confederation policy, and says that if Nova Scotians have lost their Constitution, they should at least preserve their manners; also that England having thrown upon the Canadian Government the responsibility of a great controversy, the Nova Scotians are bound to give a fair hearing to the remedial measures the Government may have to propose, and give its members courteous treatment. He further says that the Nova Scotian Anti's are not so strong that they can afford to outrage the public sentiments of the whole world by a reckless disregard of the usages of civilized diplomacy. The letter has created a great sensation among the Antis. The more reasonable among them commend its sense and spirit.

Arrival of Gen. Grant and Party in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 30.

Gen. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN and Brig.-Gen. DENT returned to St. Louis last evening, arriving by the North Missouri road at about 11 o'clock. Gen. GRANT and Gen. DENT went directly to the Planters' House, and Gen. SHERMAN repaired to his own residence. Major-Gen. SHERIDAN came with the party from Cheyenne to St. Joseph. FRANK BLAIR and Dr. WHITE, Commissioners for the Union Pacific Railroad, were also on board the train between these two points, and are about to take a trip on the Smoky Hill route. We are gratified to learn that the three distinguished Generals are in good health, and have had a very agreeable excursion, but are somewhat weary with travel. We have not time for any special notice of the trip before going to press.

Death of a Well-known Author.

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 1.

SEBA SMITH died at his residence, "The Willows," at Patchogue, L. I., on Wednesday last, after a long and painful illness, at the age of 75. He was born in Buckfield, Me., Sept. 14, 1792; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818, and subsequently settled in Portland as a writer for the periodical Press. While there he wrote the popular series of humorous political letters under the pseudonyme of "Major Jack Downing," first published collectively in 1833, and which afterward passed through several editions. In 1842 he removed to New-York, in which City, or in its neighborhood, he continued to reside until his death. His remaining publications comprise *Powhatan*, a metrical romance, (1841;) *New Elements of Geometry*, (1850,) and *Way Down East, or Portraitures of Yankee Life*, (1855.) Mr. SMITH was the husband of Mrs. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH, whose miscellaneous writings are familiar to numerous readers.

A wharf at Augusta, Me., is owned by two brothers, who differ in politics, one being a Republican and the other a Democrat; and the Augusta *Journal* says that the Democratic Board of Assessors put an assessment of $100 upon the half owned by the Republican, while his Seymourite brother escapes with the payment of $50.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

Claims of its Promoters—What it Will Do for the Development of Our Mining Interests.

In Europe, where the rulers have almost entire discretion as to the modes in which national moneys shall be applied for the general interest, it has from time immemorial been the custom for Governments to enter largely upon the domain of commerce, finance, science and internal improvement, bringing the weight of their vast influence and power to bear upon great enterprises, and thus giving them an early impetus which they would not otherwise have. In America, individual development has been the rule, and private activity has rather been jealous of Government interference than anxious to obtain it. The natural consequence is that European enterprises are characterized by solidity and strength, and ours by elasticity and rapidity of development. The war insensibly brought about a great change in this regard, and since the citizens have grown accustomed to look to the Government to give direction and character to their individual efforts, private enterprise has begun to invite public assistance. The notable example is the Pacific Railroad, which is building by private capital, energy and activity, based on the confidence which the moneyed men feel in governmental credit, lent the Railroad Company as a guarantee of responsibility and safety.

The question how far this principle is wisely applicable to extensive undertakings, even of a national importance, is widely debatable. But inasmuch as an enterprise has recently been brought before Congress and the public with numerous and weighty influences in favor of loaning to it a similar governmental assistance, we have thought it no more than just, irrespective of any opinion about it, to give a fair setting forth of the claims made by its promoters to the public confidence and assistance.

At present, it stands about thus: The most valuable and productive mines in the United States are situated on the Comstock Lode in the State of Nevada; They have produced within the last six years over $80,000,000 of gold and silver bullion, and their present annual yield exceeds $16,000,000. Notwithstanding this large yield, but little profit is derived from them; the mines are entered by numerous shafts, upon which forty-seven steam engines are kept in motion with firewood, costing $16 in gold per cord, the only fuel to be obtained in the neighborhood. These shafts have reached a depth of from 800 to 900 feet, and the constantly increasing expenses of working the mines, as greater depth is attained make their abandonment inevitable, provided a deep tunnel be not constructed. For, to properly ventilate these deep workings and to keep them clear from the water which is constantly pouring in from the crevices of the rock, demands an outlay in steam power and human labor that will soon entirely eat up the amount of bullion extracted; while a tunnel driven in horizontally at the foot of the mountain in which the great lode lies, 2,000 feet below the present workings, would give means to effectually drain and ventilate the whole, besides showing the continuation of the lode into indefinite depths—as no great metalliferous lode has ever yet been worked by man to its lowest limit; the difficulty being always above, not below.

Mr. ADOLPH SUTRO, a gentleman largely interested in mines upon the Great Comstock Lode, has taken up this tunnel project, and it is consequently known as "The Sutro Tunnel." This gentleman has skillfully prepared an exhibit of the statistical and politico-economical arguments in favor of the enterprise, and, thoroughly indorsed by the Legislature of the State of Nevada, who recognize its value, but are unable to undertake it, has been so far successful in presenting it to Congress as to have a bill introduced providing for it, which was favorably reported upon by the House Committee on Mines and Mining. Besides Mr. SUTRO's clear statements, we have the report of the Committee alluded to, and letters in favor of the project from Secretary MCCULLOCH, and more especially from Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office, who seems to have given it considerable thought. From these sources we have collated a brief *résumé* of the arguments urged in furtherance of this project, and herewith present them.

1. Much has been said and written about the fall in the value of gold, consequent upon the great increase in its production during the last twenty years, but it is probable that during the next twenty years at least we are much more likely to witness a condition of things quite the contrary of this. It is believed a careful investigation into the causes of the various changes experienced during that period, in Europe and America, would establish the fact that the extraordinary supplies of that metal have been absorbed in the expansion of commerce throughout the world; in the construction during that period of nearly 100,000 miles of railroad; also numerous tunnels, bridges, aqueducts, with other similar works requiring the highest engineering skill; in settling up new States and countries, building new towns and cities, in organizing new branches of trade, based upon new discoveries and inventions in the arts and sciences, enlarging the field of the world's industry to an extent never before witnessed in any century, and to repair the enormous drain of silver caused by the Eastern trade, and to furnish the increased quantities of the metal required in manufactures. The increase of the two metals in Europe and America, after deducting all losses, is, on an average, only about 1 83-100 per cent. per annum upon the stock remaining in 1848; gold having increased at the rate of 6 per cent. and silver decreased at the rate of 4 1-6. When this result, harmonizing, as it does, with the most careful investigations of statisticians in this country and in Europe, is compared with the extraordinary demand for gold since 1848, *the idea of its depreciation in value appears, to say the least, exceedingly improbable.* And we are rather in danger of losing sight of the urgent necessity that exists for stimulating our mining system so as to prevent a falling off of our annual products, retarding our unfinished enterprises, enhancing the value of gold, and making a return to specie payments still more distant, than of producing too much; for our immigration, commerce, manufactures and improvements are increasingly active and more and more absorbent of gold and silver. *This production, then, needs to be increased.*

2. The enormous deposits of precious metals in placer or surface diggings is practically exhausted, and *our dependence now must be on deep quartz mining*, for any steady product of gold and silver.

3. Always expensive, rarely well managed and even at best, when worked solely from above, limited in downward progress by the terrific rapidity with which the cost of working increases in depth, quartz mining must always remain an uncertain, superficial business, unless some means is taken to show private capitalists that great lodes are continuous in depth here as well as in Europe, and that low, horizontal tunnels from without may give cheap drainage and ventilation while allowing scope for easy workings from below. *Tunnels are necessary to mining in depth.*

General drain tunnels are important in many regards; they not only provide the cheapest and surest means of drainage, ventilation, extraction and discovery of ore, but they accomplish the great and very important result of consolidating the different interests in a mining district, by establishing one general base of operations. As mines are worked now, the proprietors, or companies, on a mineral lode—no matter how limited the extent of their claims—each, independently of their neighbors, erect a steam-engine, pump the water from their mine, hoist the ore, and transport it to the reduction works; they boast of independent organizations, presidents, boards of trustees, superintendents, secretaries, &c., &c., kept up at an enormous expense, which makes mining unprofitable and a losing business. In large cities we find it necessary to establish a joint system of drainage, gas and water-works; main sewers are constructed, into which small branches enter fram every building; suppose each house owner were to provide his own drainage, independent of his neighbors, establish his own gas manufactury, and dig a canal of his own from a distant spring in order to get a supply of water, the world would pronounce such proceeding very unwise and foolish. And still we find a similar state of affairs in our great mineral districts; a contiguous row of mines on the same lode, each worked independently and entirely regardless of its neighbors, while one general tunnel, or adit, or drain would allow the water to run off by its natural flow to the lowest level, from all the mines, through one common outlet, thereby abolishing at once all pumping machinery, giving one common railroad for the transportation of all the ore, and creating innumerable advantages. Only one general mining administration would be required, operations could be carried on jointly and systematically, the extraction of ore largely increased, the health of the miners secured by good ventilation, and large sums of money would be saved, thereby making it possible to extract immense bodies of low-grade ores.

5. This has long been the policy of the European Governments, where mining is a regular, conservative, established business, one of the firmest and most reliable supports of the State, and the most efficient centre for scientific culture and advancement. The Austrian Government has but recently completed the adit-level of JOSEPH II., commenced in 1782, leading from the valley of the river Gran to the mining district at Schemnitz, a distance of ten miles, cutting the veins at a depth of 1,400 feet. It is ten feet wide and twelve high, used both as a railway and a canal, and was constructed partly to explore for new veins and partly to drain mines already in operation. The Schemnitz mines, in the Northern part of Hungary, furnish gold, silver, iron, lead, copper and sulphur—to the value of about $75,000, silver $700,000—the annual value of all the metals not exceeding $1,500,000. The celebrated silver mines at Freiberg, in operation since the commencement of the thirteenth century, are at present drained by the adit beginning on a tributary of the river Elbe, extending something over eight miles so as to communicate with all the mines in the upper part of the district, being over eight feet wide and nearly ten feet high, securing a drainage at a depth of 1,600 feet. But, as the ore of these mines continue to increase in richness with the depth, it has been proposed by eminent engineers, and the Government of Saxony, it is said, has in contemplation the construction of an adit-level of the extraordinary length of twenty-two miles, opening in the river Elbe, and cutting the veins of the Freiburg district at the average depth of 2,000 feet. These mines yield a silver product of the annual value of about $1,000,000, and in a period of nearly 359 years have produced an aggregate value not exceeding $120,000,000. The Harz mines, in the district of Clausthal, in the former kingdom of Hanover, are drained by a tunnel penetrating the mountains for a distance of six and a half miles, 900 feet beneath the town of Clausthal, commenced in 1777 and completed about the beginning of the present century. The first tunnel in the Harz for draining mines was commenced in 1525, and before the end of that century three more were constructed; and in 1799 another was completed of a length, including galleries, of nearly eleven miles. In 1851 the Ernst August tunnel was commenced in the neighborhood of Gittelde to drain the deep mines of the Clausthal district, estimated to require twenty-two years in its completion, but by the improved appliances now used in tunneling was finished in 1864, in twelve years and eleven months. This is said to be the largest tunnel in the Harz, and furnishes the deepest natural drainage to the mines that can ever be obtained. The water in this tunnel has sufficient depth to allow the use of long flat-boats for the transportation of the ore. The mines of the Harz are chiefly argentiferous galena, with copper pyrites, iron pyrites and gray copper ore, producing annually a supply of silver worth $600,000, lead $575,000, copper $90,000, iron $125,000, or an aggregate value of $1,400,000.

It will thus be seen that the combined yearly product of Schemnitz, Freiberg and the upper Harz, for the profitable working of which the best engineering talent of Europe has been taxed for a period of three centuries to provide means of drainage and ventilation, and the Governments of Austria, Saxony and Hanover have lavishly expended so much money, is not much over $4,000,000, or about one-fourth of the value of the gold and silver annually furnished by the Comstock lode.

The Comstock lode, the most productive of all mineral lodes in the world, producing as much silver as the whole Republic of Mexico, presents the most extraordinary example, illustrating the ruinous and wasteful manner of our present system of mining. We have a lode here which has produced within the last six years over $75,000,000, and the whole of that enormous sum has been swallowed up by the expense of producing it. Great mineral lodes, true fissure veins, according to experiences made in older countries, extend downward indefinitely; we have the testimony of some of the first scientific men living, that the Comstock lode bears the strongest evidences of being a true fissure vein. Here then we have a remarkable state of affairs; a lode yielding $16,000,000 per annum, almost the whole amount being absorbed by the expenses of producing it, while the construction of a deep tunnel, for which extraordinary facilities exist, would leave a large portion of that amount as a profit; the downward continuance of the lode is theoretically, at the same time conclusively, proven, and still we find that *private capitalists cannot be found to undertake the construction of a deep tunnel*, because the ores at great depth are not actually visible. All the Capitals of America and of the European States have been canvassed in vain to find private parties to take hold of this enterprise. The risk looks too great, the expenditure too large, for such investment, and the general lack of confidence in mining operations is too oppressive.

The yields of the precious metals from this lode since the commencement of mining operations in 1862, may be set down at $85,000,000, of which about $60,000,000 represents silver, and $25,000,000 gold. The annual supply for the last few years has been about $16,000,000, or $11,500,000 silver and $4,500,000 gold, being one-fifth of the silver product of the world. It is not an inconsiderate or improbable assumption that *the completion of the Sutro tunnel would increase the amount of silver to* $25,000,000 *or* $30,000,000 *annually, rendering the United States the chief silver-producing country of the globe*, and giving us very important advantages in this respect in reference to the trade of the East, the United States being now a leading competitor for that trade, in which silver is much preferred to gold.

8. The increase of silver is not the only benefit the construction of this work will accomplish. As a pioneer enterprise of its kind, establishing the value of deep drainage, the continuity of mineral lodes in depth, and the practicability of similar undertakings in other localities, its tendency will be to *impart an impetus to our mining system*, and give it the proper direction at a time when rock mining is comparatively in its infancy.

9. The length of the proposed tunnel is about seven miles, and the tunnel will traverse at right angles for four miles the country to the eastward of the Comstock lode, where numerous parallel lodes are known to exist which may yield an amount equal to that of the Comstock lode. *It is a work difficult and expensive, but entirely feasible.* By means of a shaft, with the modern improvements in rock-drilling machinery and blasting material, it may be accomplished in three or four years. Exclusive privileges have been granted by the State of Nevada and by Congress to ADOLPH SUTRO and his associates, and contracts have been entered into by the different mining companies from which an annual income will be derived exceeding $2,000,000.

10. The total cost of the tunnel cannot be accurately given. From an examination of the cost of numerous tunnels constructed in the United States, England, France and Germany it appears probable that its cost will be about $8,000,000. The issue of bonds to the amount of $5,000,000 by the Government during the progress of the work, at the rate of $15,000 for every hundred feet completed and accepted, would secure the speedy construction of this important work. To secure the payment of these bonds a mortgage should be made to the Government on the tunnel and everything appertaining thereto, and the total revenue, after its completion to the Comstock lode, set apart for their redemption. It is probable that none of these bonds need be paid by the Government, for it seems that the work may be completed in four years; that the revenue of the tunnel company will suffice to take up the entire amount issued in two or three years after its completion, while under the bill reported they are made payable in twenty years.

11. By demonstrating to the world that our mineral lodes are continuous in depth, we absolutely prove that we possess an incalculable stock of treasure; that our wealth is almost unlimited; that our capacity for paying the national debt is beyond doubt; that we have the gold and silver to redeem our paper currency, and that repudiation is out of the question; all of which will *improve our credit abroad, induce capitalists to take our promises to pay at their par value, and at a lower rate of interest*, thereby directly relieving the people from the burdens of taxation.

Thus we have given, as succinctly and connectedly as possible, the strongest points of an argument set forth in three or four different forms and by different hands. The very great public advantages to be obtained by constructing a deep drain tunnel to the Comstock lode cannot be denied. Its advantages are so manifold, and so susceptible of demonstration, that it may, without doubt, be ultimately completed, even without Government aid; yet the question to be considered is whether it should be suffered to take this deferred course, or whether its importance is sufficiently national to justify the assistance now contemplated.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT, GENERAL OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES. By CHARLES A. DANA, late Assistant Secretary of War, and J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A. Springfield: GURDON BILL & Co. Chicago: CHARLES BILL.

Of the making of lives of GRANT there is no end. To pronounce the joint labor of Mr. DANA and Gen. WILSON one of the very best of the multitude, would not, perhaps, be in itself high praise. However, we may go further, and declare it a good, intelligible, readable book, judged from an absolute, as well as a relative stand-point. A happy union of diverse abilities went to its making, Mr. DANA being an excellent writer, with a shadowy claim, as Mr. STANTON's subaltern, to the fame of a closet warrior, and Gen. WILSON being a most successful young cavalry leader, with considerable claim also to skill as a *litterateur*.

These able copartners in authorship have thought it necessary to construct several abstruse reasons or excuses for their venture, but its appearance can be satisfactorily accounted for by the simple theory that it will *pay*. Indeed, a good "campaign life" of a successful Presidential candidate is (like the quality of mercy) "twice blessed"—blessed in the proceeds of its sale, and blessed in the claim it establishes upon the official regards of the new Executive. This "Life" is its own vindication, being very tastefully and handsomely issued by its skillful and enterprising publishers, and being also, for intrinsic worth, as we have intimated, one of the very best of all its class.

Regarded as a critical biography, Messrs. DANA and WILSON's "Life" would be open to one constant and fundamental objection—which, however, may very likely enhance its merit as a campaign life—namely, that it is too uniformly eulogistic of its subject. We have looked through it from title-page to finis, and there is no single instance of adverse criticism upon the hero—not even a doubt expressed. Whether it be his military movements, his personal character, his mental gifts, his political views, or whatever the point regarding him which is discussed, he never appears to be anything but perfect. Accordingly, we must conclude either that GRANT differs essentially from other mortals, or that this life of him is both "kind" and "blind" in its estimate of him.

For example, the affair at Belmont, which opened GRANT's career, is set down as a "substantial and important victory." We cannot so regard it in any accurate use of language. GRANT showed his courage and coolness there, but that was about all of it. He burned the Confederate camp, as he meant to do, but he was driven to his transports by a superior force, and so forced to return to Cairo. The material gain was certainly nothing, and that there was no gain in *morale*, is clear from the confession of the authors, that the country "looked upon the battle as at best a glorious misfortune." It seems to us that the just criticism on the affair is neither to regard it as "a substantial and important victory" nor as a "glorious misfortune," but as a tentative affair of small account. The excessive sensitiveness of some of our great General's eulogists, to prove that he never made a military mistake, and never lost a field, is as unwise as it is unnecessary. They are forever thrown on the defensive, instead of contenting themselves with exalting his career as a whole. NAPOLEON himself could not claim so much as is claimed for GRANT in this uncritical enthusiasm, still less could that "hard pounder," as well as good planner, WELLINGTON. It will do GRANT's fame no outrage to admit that the tyro even in regimental command who experimented not at all discreditably at Belmont, was not then the great soldier of Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Richmond.

So, again, in the treatment of Shiloh, we find the same sort of excusatory criticism—not ill suited, as we again admit, to the purposes of a "campaign life," but less valuable as a history of that battle. With great unfairness, it is said of BUELL, who, whatever his political sins, was a good soldier, that "*To him alone* belongs the blame, if there is any due, for whatever advantage the rebels gained by having the preponderance of force in the first day of the battle at Shiloh." And after this, we are told that GRANT would have beaten BEAUREGARD, even if BUELL had not arrived. The lack of pontoons, the almost entire lack of river transportation, the choice of the field, the disposition of the troops on it, the complete lack of intrenchments, though the troops had been there so long—these are all right, and all go to show that GRANT's generalship had already flowered into perfection at that date. It would be so dangerous to admit that he learned anything by experience! Finally, we are assured that he beat BEAUREGARD the first day, and that there was no surprise. We cannot now go into all these points of discussion; nor is it necessary. But here is a specimen of the reasons by which such views are supported. "It is not too much to say," winds up the Shiloh chapter, in a clinching argument, "that no army, fallen upon by surprise, ever fought such a battle as that of Shiloh." With the same logic, the Belmont chapter ends by declaring that "wherever hard work was required, or hard blows were to be given, a regiment with 'Belmont' upon its flags was sure to be found." Argal, Belmont was an important victory. As if, were it true, the same comment would not apply to Fredericksburg!

So, in like manner, we might go through with the various campaigns, particularly the one from the Rapidan to the Appomattox. We might note, too, an unnecessary willingness to gather and concentrate upon GRANT some credit for details due to subordinates. Few people who read this book would know how much of Fort Henry was due to FOOTE, or how much of Donelson, under GRANT, was due to C. F. SMITH. And so all the way through. This method is directly the reverse of GRANT's spirit—the most modest, magnanimous and generous captain of whom history, ancient or modern, makes mention. It wrongs his own matchless traits to write of his campaigns with this grasping spirit; and, besides, the day will soon enough be here, when, in obedience to the merciless habit of history, GRANT will loom up almost alone among the soldiers of the war, and when, save for a few subordinate figures, like those of SHERMAN, THOMAS, MEADE, SHERIDAN, his vast historic proportions will eclipse all.

But we pause in this special current of comment—on which, indeed, we unexpectedly embarked—as feeling that it is unjust, after all, to criticise an able and admirable book for failing to be what it does not, perhaps, pretend to be. As a campaign life, it is one of the very best, if not the best, yet issued, and deserves to be circulated, as we hope it will be, by hundreds of thousands. The very quality to which we have drawn undue attention serves at least this great purpose, to paint GRANT in strong and enduring colors, (even if not "with the wart,") and to set him before the people like the heroic personage he is destined to be. No fear that his countrymen will over-estimate him, in our day, since for characters like his to be truly appreciated it needs the perspective of history, that tawdrier reputations may die out in the distance, and leave that which has breadth and substance, standing alone. Gen. GRANT's traits and virtues are those more solid and less showy ones, which are not so apt to attract contemporaneous as posthumous praise. Utterly destitute of theatric artifice, far above the pettinesses which mark nearly all the public men of our time; above, too, all those meannesses and ignoble jealousies, which disfigure even most of the great soldiers of history, his fame will gather greatness with years.

As for his military reputation, that, too, will be even greater a half century from to-day than now. It will be said of him that when General after General failed, and the Union cause seemed lost, he bore it up in his arms, and moved on with it to victory. He will be a synonym of persistency, energy, skill and whatever other qualities can be analyzed from that comprehensive compound *success*. Beyond even his military genius will be respected those moral qualities which have removed him from envy, detraction, cunning, and from all littleness of character, and have kept him, thus far, in his career, both generous and just.

We take special pleasure in commending the two brilliant closing chapters of this work, illustrative of Gen. GRANT's character and abilities—his truth, liberality, patriotism, intelligence—and have marked passages to be quoted from them on another occasion. They give the most complete picture we can now recall of GRANT's personality as a rounded whole—his underlying elements of character, which, joined with experience, and furnished scope of opportunity, made him the conqueror of Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Petersburg, and the doubly honorable hero of Appomattox. In these personal qualities we trace the mind master of the material—the man behind his work; thence we draw auguries of possible "victories of peace" to come, during the next Presidential quadrienium—if GRANT win another campaign in November, as we hope and verily believe he will.

—*The New Testament History*, edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D., Classical Examiner in the University of London. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) To all persons at all experienced in Biblical research or general education, the name of Dr. WILLIAM SMITH is perfectly familiar. His most admirable *Dictionary of the Bible*, in which he has grouped and skillfully edited information gleaned from all possible sources, and contributed by the soundest scholars of both hemispheres, is his greatest monument. But the same rare talent of collation, arrangement, classification and condensation, and the new presentation of elaborate scholarship in brief and interesting forms has been exercised, and the results are well known to the public, in his abridgment of HUME's *England* and GIBBON's *Rome*, his own *Student's History of Greece*, and the popular *Old Testament History*. He has now completed, and the Messrs. HARPERS have issued in this country, *The Student's New Testament History*. This consists of three parts: The Introduction, giving the connection of the Old and New Testament History of the Jews and Palestine in their relations to Persia, Egypt and Syria, and a general view of the East during what is known as the Hellenistic period; The Gospel History, being a clear, harmonized account of our Lord's ministry, illustrated with much collateral information, but free from speculative discussions; and the Apostolic History—the unity of the three parts being secured by bringing each successively down to the Destruction of Jerusalem. This little work embodies much valuable and interesting information of all kinds concerning the period of which it treats, and will be found a most excellent and complete hand-book of the subject.

—*A Sister's Bye-Hours.* (Boston: ROBERTS BROS.) Among the sweet rhymers of the day, few have written so near the heart as JEAN INGELOW, and her beautiful poems have brought lessons of love and purity and consolation and peaceful happiness to very many worldly and very many weary ones. The pretty volume published by ROBERTS BROTHERS, which she has called *A Sister's Bye-Hours*, is a collection of short child-stories, which indeed may be read by bigger folk without being found at all childish, although they are pervaded with such an unaffected, earnest, child-like sympathy and directness of application that the charming tales tell their own moral—there is no need of sermonizing. No young person would be likely to take them up without reading them all, and no one could read them without being the better for it.

— *Cape Cod and All Along Shore-Stones.* Mr. CHARLES NORDHOFF has issued through the Messrs. HARPERS a lively lot of stories originally published in the magazines. Light, clever, well-written sketches they are, just the thing to while away a dull hour in traveling or a lazy morning in the woods.

Newly-Discovered Poem by Milton.

Much interest has been excited in England by the discovery of a poem supposed to have been written by JOHN MILTON a few years before he become blind. The manner of the discovery is thus told by Mr. HENRY MORLEY in a letter to the London *Review*:

SIR: As the discovery of an unpublished poem by MILTON is a matter of interest to all readers, and the authenticity of such a poem cannot be too strictly and generally tested, I shall be obliged if you will give publicity to the fact that such a poem has been found. It exists in the handwriting of MILTON himself, on a blank page in the volume of *Poems both English and Latin*, which contains his "Comus," "Lycidas," "L'Allegro," and "Il Penseroso." It is signed with his initials and dated October, 1647. It was discovered in this manner: I had undertaken to contribute a small pleasure book of literature to a cheap popular series, and in forming such a volume from the writings of the poets who lived in the time of CHARLES I. and the Commonwealth, where I did not myself possess original editions of their works to quote from, I looked for them in the reading room of the British Museum. Fortunately, it did not seem to me useless to read a proof containing passages from MILTON with help of the original edition of his English and Latin poems published in 1645. There are two copies of that book in the Museum—one in the General Library, which would be the edition commonly consulted, and the other in the noble collection formed by GEORGE III., known as the King's Library, which was the copy I referred to. The volume contains first the English, then the Latin poems of that first period of MILTON's life, each separately paged. The Latin poems end on page 87, leaving the reverse of the leaf blank; and this blank I found covered with handwriting, which, to any one familiar with the collection of *fac similes* in the late Mr. SOTHEBY's *Ramblings in Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton*, would, I think, convey at first glance the impression it conveyed to me that this was the handwriting of JOHN MILTON.

It proved to be a transcript of a poem in fifty-four lines, which MILTON, either for himself or for some friend, had added to this volume. It is entitled simply "An Epitaph," and signed by him "J. M., Ober, 1647." He was then in his thirty-ninth year. As the page is about the size of a leaf of note-paper, the handwriting is small. Thirty-six lines were first written, which filled the left-hand side of the page, then a line was lightly drawn to the right of them, and, the book being turned sideways, the rest of the poem was packed into three little columns, eight lines in each of the first two columns, and the other two lines at the top of the third column, followed by the initials and date. Upon the small blank space left in this corner of the page the Museum stamp is affixed, covering a part of MILTON's signature.

The book is in the one place in the world where it is most accessible to the scrutiny of experts, and inquiry will no doubt be made into its history. Its press mark is 238 h. 35 in the King's Library. The poem, I think, speaks for itself. I need hardly add that the following copy of it has the MS. contractions expanded and the spelling modernized, but it should be stated that the word here printed "chest," as the rhyme shows it was meant to be pronounced, was written "cist," and that the last three syllables of the last line but two, though close to the edge of the binding and almost effaced by the sticking to them of some paper from the cover, are consistent, in the few marks that are visible, with the reading here conjectured and placed within brackets. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, HENRY MORLEY.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London, July 14.

AN EPITAPH.

He whom Heaven did call away
Out of this Hermitage of clay
Has left some reliques in this Urn
As a pledge of his return.

Meanwhile the Muses do deplore
The loss of this their paramour,
With whom he sported ere the day
Budded forth its tender ray.
And now Apollo leaves his lays
And puts on cypress for his bays;
The sacred sisters tune their quills
Only to the blubbering rills,
And while his doom they think upon
Make their own tears their Helicon;
Leaving the two-topt Mount divine
To turn votaries to his shrine.

Think not, reader, me less blest,
Sleeping in this narrow chest,
Than if my ashes did lie hid
Under some stately pyramid.
If a rich tomb makes happy, then
That Bee was happier far than men,
Who, busy in the thymy wood,
Was fettered by the golden flood
Which from the Amber-weeping tree
Distilleth down so plenteously:
For so this little wanton elf
Most gloriously enshrined itself.
A tomb whose beauty might compare
With Cleopatra's sepulchre.

In this little bed my dust
Incurtained round I here intrust;
While my more pure and nobler part
Lies entomb'd in every heart.

Then pass on gently, ye that mourn,
Touch not this mine hollowed Urn;
These Ashes which do here remain
A vital tincture still retain:
A seminal form within the deeps
Of this little chaos sleeps;
The thread of life untwisted is
Into its first existencies;
Infant nature cradled here
In its principles appear;
This plant though entered into dust
In its Ashes rest it must
Until sweet Psyche shall inspire
A softening and astific fire,
And in her fostering arms enfold
This heavy and this earthly mould.
Then as I am I'll be no more
But bloom and blossom [as] b[efore]
When this cold numbness shall retreat
By a more than chymick heat.

J. M., Ober, 1647.

Lord WINCHILSEA, in a letter to the London *Times*, questioned the authenticity of this poem, chiefly on the ground that many of the rhymes were slovenly. This letter brought out a great many answers, of which we can give the following only—which also appeared in the columns of the *Times*:

SIR: If it should come to pass that after a careful scrutiny of the handwriting which Mr. MORLEY supposes to be MILTON's own, experts should agree to differ with respect to its authenticity, the question will eventually resolve itself into a question of the intrinsic merits of the production. Lord WINCHILSEA's criticism, therefore, deserves the most careful consideration. With the promptest boldness, if not discretion, he has attacked both the matter and the manner of the Epitaph in question. The manner of the Epitaph has been ably defended by your correspondents; and, indeed, from the first it must have been apparent to every student of MILTON that as far as ryme and musical flow of phraseology were concerned, Mr. MORLEY's discovery could hold its own when compared with that epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester, which is undoubtedly MILTON's. But more startling instances of MILTON's carelessness for the jingle of rhyme could easily be adduced, as, for instance, from that gem in *Comus*, the song beginning, "Sweet Echo, sweetest Nymph," &c.:

"Can'st thou not tell me of a gentle pair
That likest thy Narcissus are?
O, if thou have
Hid them in some flowery cave,
Tell me but where,
Sweet Queen of parley, daughter of the sphere."

But MILTON often goes still further. What can Lord WINCHILSEA say to this?

"The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee; but pity and ruth."

Or to these?

"Which I full oft, amidst these shades alone,
Have sat to wonder at and gaze upon;
But my late spring no bud or blossom shew'th.
Perhaps my semblance might deceive the truth."

"Had ripened thy just soul to live with God,
Meekly thou didst; resign this earthly load."

"And in the seat
Of scorners hath not sat. But in the great
Jehovah's law," &c.

"He hath with a piteous eye
Beheld us in our misery,
And freed us from the slavery
Of the invading enemy,"

Such instances might be multiplied *ad infinitum*. In the sonnet to Sir HENRY VANE "held" is made to rhyme with "upheld," as well as with two other legitimate rhymes, in *Il Penseroso*, "throne" with "contemplation;" in the last song in the *Mask Arcades*, "were" with "her;" and in one of his sonnets, "Liturgy," "Plurality," "free" and "hierarchy" rhyme together. These are all the instances I can now think of which have not been already alluded to by your correspondents. Surely these are sufficient to overthrow Lord WINCHILSEA's criticism as to the manner of the Epitaph in question?

As to the matter, how could a lover of MILTON find it in his heart to condemn that exquisite metaphor,

"Ere the day
Budded forth its tender ray!"

It can be easily perceived, by a reference to MILTON, how fond he is of such metaphors drawn from Nature herself. Besides, who can say that it is a more forced or "hazardous" one than that in which

"The cock with lively din
Scatters the rear of darkness thin,"

or that in which "the civil-suited morn" is represented as

"Kerchieft in a comely cloud?"

People to whom such beautiful metaphors are distasteful because unintelligible to their prosy minds had better at once begin to lop away such expressions as "rosy-bosom'd hours," and that "perfidious ship rigged with curses dark," and a host of other magnificent metaphors. They will have plenty to do, more than even BENTLEY had over his notorious edition.

It is very easy to find objections to matter, but the matter, if good, will only come out refined from the fire. The Epitaph, of course, cannot for a moment be compared to MILTON at his best, but if compared with MILTON at his worst, as we find him in some of his minor poems and translations, it will triumphantly stand the test. Every tyro in letters knows the small worth of MILTON's versified Psalms. What if this poem were compared to some of those?

But, even supposing the poem is not MILTON's, it is undoubtedly an imitation, and an imitation by a master hand, worthy, as has been said, of COWLEY at his best. But what poet is there to whom the J. M. (or P. M., if you will,) can be ascribed who could not only imitate but also infuse such poetry into his imitation? Such Chattertons are almost as rare as Miltons. This is, undoubtedly, a great discovery. Every lover of MILTON must agree with your correspondent in seeing many touches worthy of the author of the "Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester" and on "Shakespeare" in this new poem.

I am, yours, &c.,
ROBERT C. CALDWELL.

TENNESSEE.

A Conference of Ex-Confederate Generals and the Military Committee—The Opening of the Canvass.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

Gens. CHEATHAM, MAURY and BUSHROD JOHNSON sought and obtained an interview to-day with the Military Committee of the Legislature. The conference lasted two hours, and was cordial and satisfactory on both sides. These ex-Confederate Generals expressed a most decided hostility to the programme of forcible resistance to the State Government inaugurated by the Conservative rebel politicians.

They expressed themselves in strong terms respecting these restless politicians, who are urging the people to resist the constituted authorities, characterizing them as citizens in war and generals in peace. They pledged themselves to go through the State, if necessary, and use their personal influence to propose peace and put an end to the operations of the "Kuklux."

Gen. CHEATHAM spoke with deep feeling, saying that he kept the parole which he gave when he surrendered always about his person, and felt that he was in honor bound to yield quiet and honor and obedience to the laws.

There will be a convention in this city to-morrow of thirteen general officers of the late Confederate army, to take into consideration what they can do to preserve the peace of the State. The Military Committee is calmly considering the situation, but will mature no measures before next week. A firm policy has been resolved upon, and there will be no backing down on account of the threats of war fulminated by restless politicians. The indications to-day are favorable for the preservation of peace.

The Presidential campaign was opened in Tennessee yesterday by a speech at the capital by Gen. W. B. STOKES. An immense audience listened to the address, which was enthusiastically cheered.

The Ashburn Murder—Trial of the Columbus Prisoners.

It has already been stated that the trial of the Columbus prisoners, before a military commission in Atlanta, Ga., came to an end immediately on the passage of the Constitutional Amendment. All Military Commissions for the trial of citizens, as authorized by the reconstruction acts of Congress, necessarily ceased, and Gen. MEADE ordered the prisoners to be turned over to the civil authorities. Of the trial a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"So far as any trial of these prisoners is concerned, there the matter ends. They will never again be disturbed by any judicial investigation in Georgia. If they are innocent, they will live to regret it, for, notwithstanding the species of moral terrolism exercised by the great majority of the Georgia Press—a terrorism that made it a crime to entertain any opinion but one the most decided as to the innocence of the men arraigned for the murder of ASHBURN, there yet must remain in the mind of any impartial man, who knows what evidence was given in the case, very serious doubts as to the sufficiency of the exculpation claimed. I state it mildly when I say very serious doubts.

The testimony for the prosecution was crushing—overwhelming, and the cross-examination, in the hands of eight illustrations of the Georgia bar, headed by the educated ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, did not in the least damage it. Four witnesses swear positive presence of the prisoners at the murder. The recourses of the defence are two—*alibi* and bad character of the witnesses for the prosecution. How as to the first? Dr. KIRKSEY's *alibi* is far from being made out. BIDELL's *alibi* is a failure—so is CRIPLEY's. DUKE's *alibi* was perfectly made out, subject to being nullified by rebutting testimony. And yet for weeks the Georgia papers have been republishing statements to the effect that all the prisoners had proven perfect *alibis* except one, and he had not been identified. The bad character of the witnesses to the extent of discrediting them is not made out, and if the Columbus prisoners and their friends are satisfied that their innocence of the crime charged against them has been demonstrated, why, peace be with them, say I, for one.

No; if the authorities of Columbus are in earnest to discover the murderers of ASHBURN—(and Mr. PEABODY, the Solicitor-General, testifies under the solemnity of an oath that, as citizens, they did not desire to know—did not want to know—did not seek to know who were the murderers of ASHBURN)—if, I say, they are in earnest, let them go to work, discover them and convict them. They can do it. No one else can."

The Connecticut Western Railroad.

From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 1.

The project of the Connecticut Western Railroad, which was to have its eastern terminus in this city, and which was presented to Springfield people last Fall, has shown more life and vitality than many incredulous skeptics believed it would ever have, and the prospects for the building of the road seem really and substantially encouraging. The northern Connecticut towns, which are to be especially benefited by the enterprise, are zealously at work, and manifest a determination to have the road completed eastward to Winsted as soon as possible. An enthusiastic meeting was held at Salisbury last week, and an organization effected, which is expected to result in subscriptions of $200,000 to the road, sufficient to put it under contract from the New-York line to Norfolk. This will be done during next Fall, and the Fourth of July, 1869, is appointed for the completion of this section of the road, which is at once the most difficult and one of the most important on the line. If Springfield should manifest a corresponding interest in the road, which would become of equal, if not of greater importance to us, the eastern as well as the western sections would be as soon begun and completed.

Heat and Travel—New-York and New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 26.

It is remarked in a New-York paper as a curious fact, confirmed by scores of men who served in South Carolina and Florida during the war, that they never felt the heat there one-half so oppressive as it has been in New-York during the late heated term. The editor speculates on the probable cause of this singular fact, but he omits to consider one that is probably the more important. In Midsummer the thermometer ranges positively higher in New-York than in the Southern latitudes. The meteorologists will tell you that in July and August the heat registered in New-York will average six or seven degrees above that registered in New-Orleans; and so of places further north the range of comparison is greater. The heat in different localities is affected by various physical causes, and distributed on irregular or isothermal lines; but we remember having read in a paper by Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, a statement that the hottest place in Summer within the United States is in some place in Wisconsin. We have no such successive and continued heats in New-Orleans as they have in Philadelphia, New-York or Quebec. It may not be the only reason, but it is the chief reason, why in our hot seasons there is no such fearful mortality by sunstrokes as the above places. A sunstroke here is rarely heard of.

We have no doubt a Northern reader will smile when we tell him there is no city in the United States in which the months of July and August can be spent more comfortably than in the city of New-Orleans. It is, nevertheless, true. The pleasure seekers who go hence North have to get out of the large cities into some mountainous region, or on to the seacoast, to find a better air than they leave in their residence in this city. Mountain air we cannot give them in this flat region, but the seashore is at hand, and its surfs and the

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL.—We have before us the valuable weekly table of meteorological statistics from the Central Park Department. The maximum height of barometer during the week was at 9 P. M. of July 29, when it denoted 30.132 degrees; the minimum was at 2 P. M. of Aug. 1, when the figures were 29.764. The highest point indicated by the thermometer was 90 degrees on Aug. 1, at 1 P. M.; the lowest, at 4 A. M. of July 5, was 64.80. The total distance traveled by the wind in this locality during the seven days was 1,021.85 miles, an average speed of 146 miles daily, nearly. There was rain on Aug. 1, three slight showers and one thunder storm; duration 43 minutes; depth, 0.399 inch. Thunder on Aug. 1, when, at 6:23½ P. M., a fire-ball exploded in N. E., elevation 64 degrees, and in two seconds of time a terrific, loud, sharp report was heard. The total depth of rain during July, 1868, was 5.705 inches. The total depth of rain during July, 1867, was 3.900 inches.

CORONERS' CASES.—Coroner ROLLINS held inquests yesterday in the following cases, a verdict of accidental death being rendered in each instance: Friday night JOSEPH W. VIZE fell into a tub of hot water at the residence of his parents, No. 817 Sixth-avenue, and received scalds from which he died on the succeeding day. He was two years of age. CONSTANTINE MAGUIRE fell from the steamer *Fort Lee*, Thursday evening, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered at Pier No. 42, North River, near which the accident had occurred. JAMES BURKE died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital from injuries received on the Erie Railway at Port Jervis, N. J., on Saturday.

AN OFFICER STABBED.—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock Officer DARKE, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, was on his way home in citizen's dress, and on the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street found THOMAS CONKLIN on the sidewalk asleep. He awakened the open-air lodger and advised him to go home. CONKLIN resented this intrusion upon his slumbers by striking at DARKE with a pen-knife and inflicting a slight wound in the abdomen. The officer arrested his assailant, locked him up in the Sixteenth Precinct Station House, and took him before Justice LEDWITH yesterday morning. He admitted his guilt, and was committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

PAWNBROKERS ARRESTED.—Some days since one FREDERICK NAGLE was arrested on a charge of stealing six silver watches, worth $52, and one gold watch, valued at $40, from M. J. PAILLARD & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane. The pawnbrokers for these watches, it is alleged, were sold by NAGLE to DAVID JOHNSON, a pawnbroker at No. 120 Bowery, and to one BERNARD, a pawnbroker at No. 82 Beecker-street. Both of these men were arrested, and yesterday were held by Justice MANSFIELD in default of receiving stolen goods. They gave bail to appear for examination.

SHOP-LIFTERS.—Saturday night, MICHAEL and ELLEN JONES entered the store of ALEXANDER FIELDS, No. 253 Grand-street, and while making a pretence of purchasing, MICHAEL was observed to pass a cloak worth $25 to ELLEN, who secreted it. Officer MURPHY, of the Tenth Precinct, was called in, the parties were searched, and the cloak, and also two lace mantillas found on the person of the woman. Both were committed for trial yesterday by Justice MANSFIELD.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Saturday night GEORGE BURGENFELD, of No. 153 Ludlow-street, made an attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, and would have succeeded in accomplishing his purpose but for the opportune arrival of his wife. He had already succeeded in making a frightful gash in his throat, but the wound was at once pronounced not to be fatal by the physician. BURGENFELD was under the influence of liquor at the time he attempted his life.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN SULLIVAN, who resided at No. 448 Pearl-street, went to the roof of the building, which is six stories high, for the purpose of sleeping Saturday night. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning he fell off the roof upon the sidewalk. He was picked up still alive and was removed to the City Hospital, where he shortly afterward died. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

COATS STOLEN.—JOHN J. FUHRMANN, No. 73 Duane-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice MANSFIELD, alleging that on the 26th of June he intrusted the cloth for six coats to MARTIN FREY to be made up. FREY never made any return and was arrested. He admitted the larceny of the cloth, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

AN ALLEGED LARCENY.—THOMAS KELLY, a marketman in Centre Market, lay down for a sleep, and while in that condition PETER QUINN, as alleged, stole his silver watch. The depredator being subsequently arrested was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, and committed for trial.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.—The Chinese Embassy will leave by the morning boat for Albany to-day, at 7:30, from pier No. 40 North River. They will proceed immediately to Auburn, on a visit to Mr. SEWARD.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF A SILVER MINE.—Some cautious workmen, who have been employed for some time past in street repairs in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn, fell upon a treasure the other day in the course of their operations upon the conduit at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue. They were opening the conduit when they discovered in the sewer-pipe a gold watch and chain and a considerable amount of silver coin. All that is known of the amount is that one man found, or said he found, $8 worth, and another $6 worth, while others picked up odd quarters and half dollars. Of course, excitement was immediate, but the discoverers were too philosophical to spread the news on the heat of the first paroxysm. Not till they supposed they had scraped up the last cent did they admit or confess their exceeding partiality for this particular conduit. But for one of the happy fellows getting drunk on bad whisky the matter might have remained a profound secret. What has become of the gold watch and chain does not appear, as yet.

FREE USE OF THE PISTOL.—At an early hour yesterday morning HENRY HAMILTON was riding in one of the Myrtle-avenue cars, when a dispute arose between him and the conductor, C. W. PRUES, about the *status* of a fifty-cent currency note. HAMILTON, it is alleged, was intoxicated, and drew a revolver, which he fired, a shot passing through the conductor's hat. Officer DECLUE, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, being in the vicinity at the time, arrested the assailant, and yesterday morning Justice RILEY held him for examination.

STEALING HEMP.—CHRISTOPHER HANSEN, CLIFF JOHNSON and JOHN ANDERSON, all Norwegians, were arrested on Saturday by the Police of the Forty-third Precinct, having been caught with a quantity of hemp, of the value of $30, in their possession. They had abstracted the hemp from the cargo of the lighter on which they were employed. They were taken before Justice DELMAR, who gave them the choice of paying $50 each or going to the Penitentiary for four months.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 29.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The People ex rel. Henry J. Raymond and George Jones vs. Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller, &c.

CORDOZO J.—The authority vested in the Comptroller by the 7th section of the act of June 3, 1868, is an imperative authority, which he is bound to exercise. It has been, from early time, a well settled principle, that a power and authority conferred on a public officer, and relating to a public duty, is mandatory. (See The Mayor, &c., *vs.* Furze, 3 Hill, 612.) The question in that case arose under an act which provided that it should be lawful for the Mayor, &c., to do certain things relating to sewers, &c. Chief Justice Nelson said: "This statute is one of public concern, relating exclusively to the public welfare; and though permissive, merely, in its terms, it must be regarded, upon well-settled rules of construction, as imperative and peremptory upon the Corporation. When the public interest calls for the execution of the power thus conferred, the defendants are not at liberty arbitrarily to withhold it. The exercise of the power becomes then a duty which the Corporation are bound to fulfill." In Wilson *vs.* the Mayor, &c., of New-York, (1 Denio, 595,) the Court says: "Although the language of the statute, which confers on the defendants powers to make sewers and drains, is that of permission and not of command, yet its nature it is plainly imperative, (3 Hill, 614.) It is equivalent to an express enactment that it shall be duty of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., to make all needful sewers and drains in said City." In Hutson *vs.* The City of New-York, (5 Sand, S. C. R. of 289,) the Court quotes from the case in 3 Hill the following among other remarks: "The inference deducible from the various cases on this subject seems to be that where a public body or officer has been clothed by statute with *power* to do an act which concerns the public interest or the *rights of third persons*, the execution of the power may be insisted on as a duty, although the phraseology of the statute be permissive merely, and not peremptory." In 9th N. Y. R. of 168, the Court of Appeals affirm the last-mentioned decision. In the People *vs.* Supervisors of New-York (11 Abb. P. R. of 114) the General Term of this District held to the same effect. There the tax levy *empowered* the Supervisors to raise a sum not exceeding $80,000, to pay amount due to the contractors with the Commissioners of Records, and *authorized* the Comptroller to pay the amount. Judge Sutherland, at Special Term, granted the *mandamus*, commanding the Supervisors to exercise the power thus conferred upon them; holding that the statute made it the duty of the Board of Supervisors to raise the amount by tax; and this decision was affirmed at the General Term; the Court holding that "the act is imperative, leaving no discretion on the defendants whether they will exercise the authority conferred. Although the language of the act is simply enabling, yet as it confers a power which concerns the public as well as individuals, it is not merely permissive but mandatory." Indeed, this rule is so well settled that it seems almost superfluous, at this late day, even to refer to the authorities, which are familiar to every lawyer. The *mandamus* must issue.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 1, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅝	
60,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s, C., '62	114⅛	
40,000	5-20s, C, '64	111¾	
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '65	109⅞	
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	108¾	
63,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	109¼	
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	108½	
1,750	U. S. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d series	108⅛	
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c	62	
35,000	do	61⅝	
10,000	do	63½	
20,000	do	63	
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60⅜	
20,000	do	61	
10,000	do	61½	
10,000	do	61⅜	
15,000	do	62	
5,000	do	62½	
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new	63	
61,000	N. C. 6s, x-c	70	
2,000	do	69	
10,000	do	69¼	
15,000	N. Car. 6s, new	69	
40,000	do	68¾	
50,000	do	68	
20,000	do	68¼	
2,000	Jersey C. W. L.	63	
5,000	Conn. 6s,	96¾	
2,000	Missouri St. 6s,	93	
10,000	do	93¾	
3,000	do	93	
1,000	do	73¼	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$120,000	Penn. 6s, new	61¾	
10,000	do	61¾	
20,000	do	61¾	
10,000	do	61¾	
10,000	do	61¾	
10,000	Car. 6s, new	61¾	
100	Mer. U. Ex	24⅜	
500	N. Y. Cen. ex. d	152⅛	
900	Erie R	68⅞	
240	Hudson R.	100	
100	Tol., W. & W	51¾	
300	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	11⅜	
100	Ohio & M. R.	30⅝	
200	Clev. & Pitts	88¾	
2,000	Chi. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs	94	
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	101¾	
	600 Ill. Cen. Bs	120	
2,000	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100	
25	Ex. of Commerce	122⅝	
	5 Fourth Nat. B	144¾	
5	do	105	
14	Pacific Mail	114½	
100	do	114½	
100	Adams Ex	52¾	
200	do	52¾	
100	do	52	
15	U. S. Ex	46	
100	Mer. U. Ex. b. cal	24⅜	
100	N. Y. Cen. R	152⅛	
200	do	152¼	
700	do	152	
50	Erie R	68¾	
300	do	68¾	
200	Clev. & Tol	102¾	
42	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	100	
300	Chi. & R. I	110¼	
100	Mil. & St. P	76	
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	83	
300	Tol. W. & W	51	
300	P., Ft. W. & C	11⅜	
200	do	11⅜	
100	do	11⅜	
600	Ch. & N. W. Pf	82¾	
3,100	Bos., Hart. & Erie	19¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	109⅝	
110,000	5-20s, C. '62	113⅝	
60,000	5-20s, C. '65	112¾	
$1,000	5-20s, C. '65, new	108⅜	
100,000	5-20s, C. '67	109	
31,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	108⅜	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$21,000	Missouri 6s	93⅛	
35,000	do	94	
2,000	Tenn. 6s, ex. c.	62⅜	
10,000	do	62⅜	
23,000	Tenn St 6s, new	62⅜	
10,000	do	62⅜	
50,000	do	62⅜	
10,000	do	62⅜	
40,000	do	62⅜	
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new	68⅜	
100	Wells-Farco Ex	28⅝	
100	Adams Ex. Co	52⅝	
100	Mer. U. Ex	24⅜	
100	do	24⅜	
100	do	24⅜	
100	do	24⅜	
100	do	24⅜	
100	Quicksilver	22	
100	do	21⅞	
100	Pacific Mail	114⅜	
100	West. U. Tel	51⅝	
100	do	51⅝	
100	M. & St. P.	75¾	
100	do	76	
100	N. Y. Cen. ex. d	152⅛	
300	do	152⅛	
100	do	152⅛	
400	M. So. & N. L. ex-d	89⅜	
100	Mer. U. Ex	24⅜	
100	do	24⅜	
1200	Clev. & Pitts	89	
200	do	89⅛	
200	do	89⅜	
200	do	89⅜	
200	Cl. & Tol	102¾	
100	Chi. R. I. & P	110¾	
300	do	110⅝	
200	do	110⅝	
200	Chi. & N. W.	82¾	
600	Ch. & N. W. Pf	82¾	
3,100	Bos., Hart. & Erie	19¼	

MONDAY, Aug. 3—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 1, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,033,592
Decrease in Specie	301,364
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,401,475
Increase in Deposits	1,344,205
Decrease in Circulation	6,068

	Aug. 3, 1867.	Aug. 1, 1868.	July 25, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	9,462,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital	$82,920,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	254,940,016	279,311,657	280,345,255
Gold and Gold Notes	6,461,949	20,502,737	20,804,101
Other L. Tend'r	75,098,762	73,638,061	72,235,586
Deposits	201,153,754	228,104,867	226,761,662
Circulation	33,559,117	33,957,305	33,963,337
In Sub-Treas'y	128,761,670	82,041,603	82,015,602

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	July 25.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 3, 1867.
On deposits	$226,761,662	$228,104,867	$201,153,754
Circulation	33,963,337	33,957,305	33,559,117
Total	$260,724,999	$262,062,172	$234,712,871
25 ₱ cent. would be	$65,181,249	$65,515,543	$58,678,218
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	93,039,687	94,140,798	81,560,711
Excess	$27,858,438	$28,625,255	$22,882,493

The Bank return shows an increase of nearly a million and a half in Greenbacks, and a corresponding accumulation of Deposits, while there is a falling off in Loans of about a million of dollars. The August Money market opens with all the ease which characterized the movement in July, and there is less prospect of an early change in the rates of interest than was looked for on the approach of the Fall Trade. The Trade of the past week in Dry Goods was to a fair average, and the preparations of the Importers for August are likely to increase the Customs Duties, as compared with July. In General Foreign Merchandise there is less business than some weeks ago in several of the leading staples. In the line of Domestic Exports some improvement was manifested during the week. The higher price of Gold has stimulated the shipments of Tobacco, Indian Corn, &c. The speculation in Gold has been carried above 145 ₱ cent., and of course excites much attention, but no particular cause is assigned for the rise beyond the ability of the *Bull* speculators of the Gold Room—increased by their recent success—to control the market while Money is so very easy. The movement has put a stop to the Export of Gold Coin, although large calculations have been made on the effect of sending to London the $7,200,000 paid to the Russian Government for the purchase of Alaska. It seems by no means certain that this money is yet to be remitted. Certain heavy operations in Gold and Exchange several weeks ago, which could not then be explained, commercially, are now believed to have had reference to this financial transaction of the Government. It must be known in a few days, however, whether either Bills or the Gold Coin is to go forward to the order of Messrs. BARING, as the Russian draft will be presented at the Treasury Office here to-day or to-morrow. No effect has yet been felt upon United States 5-20s abroad from the rise in Gold here beyond the adjustment of the price of Bonds in London and Frankfort to the cost of further importations from the New-York market. No Bonds have been returned from political or financial alarm, although efforts may have been made to depress them from this cause in connection with the rise in Gold on this side. On the other hand large remittances *to* Europe continue to be made on the advantage of the liberal Exchange which 145 ₱ cent. for Gold affords to the German and English banking houses.

The Stock Exchange closed on Saturday with a steady, though dull feeling in the Public Funds, and rather strong prices, with one or two exceptions, for the Railways. The Treasury has near reached the end of its funding operations, and the whole extent of the Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States has been measured, with, perhaps, the exception of a few millions of the last series of 7.30 Notes, delayed in the mails beyond the first of August. This circumstance and the continued ease in Money and the return of some of the heavy operators from the country, ought, in the course of a week or two, to impart more activity to the market. In regard to the Railways, we notice that all the New-York suits in the Rock Island controversy were dismissed on Saturday, and the Directors will no doubt have the privilege of paying their recently declared Cash Dividend of 10 ₱ cent. promptly on the first of September. The Stock sold on Saturday at 111 ₱ cent. The transfers for the Dividend are to close on the 15th of August, at Chicago. The affairs of the Erie Company, if really privately "settled," as rumor gives out, are as yet too little understood by the Street to give much confidence to the dealings in the Stock, one way or the other. At the close of the week there was some disposition to *Bear* it, but only for a turn of one or two ₱ cent., as the parties selling are quite as much in the fog as to the future management, as the majority of jobbers who decline to *Bull* it.

In Railway Mortgages the chief business of the week was in the Bonds of the various Pacific Roads, Gold-bearing 6 ₱ cents. The sales of Central Pacifics, Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Bankers, are at 103 ₱ cent. and interest, (which can be settled in Currency,) from July 1; of the Union Pacifics, Messrs. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, at 102 ₱ cent. and interest, (settled in the same way,) from July 1; and of the Missouri Pacifics, Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, at 95 ₱ cent. up to noon on Friday, when the price was advanced, after sales of $1,250,000, to 97½ ₱ cent. and interest from Aug. 1. At this advance the additional sales are already approaching $1,250,000, at about which point a further advance of price to the par value of the Bonds is contemplated. The successful negotiation of this loan renders the withdrawal from market and the cancelation of $5,000,000 of the State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of Missouri, the State having agreed to accept this sum in release of the $7,000,000 originally advanced in the construction of the Missouri Pacific Road.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,695,166, against the total entries of $3,488,374 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,976,585, against $2,848,356 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $735,592, against $1,161,806 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,510,594. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 4,796 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,552.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	July 4	2,959,811
February	20,402,462	July 11	4,363,214
March	25,915,386	July 18	3,101,812
April	21,397,856	July 25	5,838,063
May	21,673,054	August 1	5,695,166
June	$19,833,487		
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$147,139,331
Against same time 1867			156,352,247
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,212,916

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	June	$11,308,909
February	14,021,585	July 8	2,452,598
March	13,563,450	July 15	2,317,411
April	14,935,386	July 22	2,628,195
May	15,333,559	July 29	2,976,585
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$93,796,826
Against same time 1867			112,290,071
Decrease since Jan. 1			$18,490,542
Gold, Aug. 1, 1868			145¾ ₱ cent.
Gold, Aug. 3, 1867			140⅝ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,815	July 4	2,373,657
February	4,053,8-9	July 11	3,947,891
March	3,694,912	July 18	2,094,138
April	6,095,119	July 25	1,463,249
May	15,856,251	August 1	735,592
June	$11,823,628		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$59,718,131
Against same time 1867			39,705,192
Increase since Jan. 1			$20,012,939

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	July 6	850,371
February	4,132,576	July 15	522,711
March	3,196,196	July 22	463,947
April	3,727,430	July 27	813,819
May	4,3-2,656	July 30	461,256
June	$3,944,906		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$25,557,477
Against same time 1867			17,823,182
Increase since Jan. 1			$7,734,295

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$7,2-4,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,686
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,415	April	276,009
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,376
June	8,506,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,565,854	July	18,783,13
Aug. 1	175,000	Aug. 1	92,000
Total	$66,470,956	Total	$59,065,580
To date, 1867	71,260,915	To date, 1867	59,157,199

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Aug. 3.	'67.
American Gold Coin	143⅛@145¾	14⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114⅜@114⅝	112¾
Consolidated 5-20s	108½@109⅛	108¾
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	108¼@108½	105¼
New-York Central	154⅜ with div. @153⅞ ex-d	103¼
Erie	68⅞@68	69⅜
Rock Island	107⅜@110⅞	90⅜
Michigan Southern	91¾ with div. @88⅝ ex-d	78⅛
Hudson River	139⅝@139	119¼
Northwestern	83¼@82¾	45⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	110⅜@110⅞	103
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅝@89	93
Reading	94⅞@95	105¼
Northwestern Preferred	83@82¾	83
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝@30⅜	28
Pacific Mail	100⅜@101⅜	146
Western Union Telegraph	35⅜@35	47
St. Paul Preferred	83¼@83	65¼
St. Paul Common	76⅜@76	50½

The sales of Gold Saturday were at 145¼@145@144¾@144@145¼ ₱ cent. The market was made strong at the close of the day. The Export demand for the day's steamers was only $5,000 reported to the Custom House. For the whole week the Export is only $735,592, as against $1,275,075 received from California. The Customs demand for the week amounts to $2,510,000. The Foreign Exchanges closed on the basis of 110 ₱ cent. for first-class 60-day Bills on London, and 110¼@110⅜ ₱ cent. for short sight. The Bank return for the week shows a decrease of $301,364 in the Specie in Bank, and a gain of $1,402,475 in Greenbacks. The general line of Deposits is $1,343,205 higher than last Monday, and the Loans are $1,033,592 less.

The market for Money is 3@4 ₱ cent. to the Brokers on first-class collateral, with exceptions at 5 ₱ cent. on Railway collateral.

The Public Funds, as on Friday, were generally dull, but the closing quotations show but slight variations in prices. The old 5-20s. of 1862 are 114¾; the new of 1867, 109¾ ₱ cent., and the 10-40s, 108⅜ ₱ cent. for the coupons, and 104¾@104¾ for the registered ex-September interest.

The Border State Bonds were higher on Missouris, and again active in Tennessees, which fluctuated somewhat violently between 61½@62½ ₱ cent. The telegrams in the morning papers were generally regarded as evidently shaped to order for the *Bear* account.

The Railway Share market was weaker than on Friday; the lower dealings in Erie partially affecting the whole list. These fell to 67⅞ ₱ cent., but recovered at the close of the day to 68⅛ ₱ cent. New-York Central left off at 132⅛ ₱ cent. The Western Roads were firm at 110⅞ for Rock Island, and 110⅛ for Fort Wayne, and steady on the Northwests and St Pauls. Michigan Southern and Pittsburg were ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower than on Friday. No Afternoon Boards were held, (as usual in the Summer season,) and after the early Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109¼	109¼
American Gold Coin	144¼	145¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	62½	62⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	54¼	54½
Missouri Bonds	93	94
North Carolina Bonds, old	69	68
New-York Central	*132⅛	132½
Erie Railway	68¼	68¼
Reading Railway	95	95
Chicago and Rock Island	110¼	110⅛
Northwest Common	83	82⅝
Northwest Preferred	82¾	82⅞
Michigan Southern	*88⅛	88¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110¼	110⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89	89
Pacific Mail Company	101¼	101¼
St. Paul Preferred	83½	83
St. Paul Common	76½	76

*Ex-dividend.

The following bills were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	115¼	5-20 coup., 1868	109½
500 & 1,000, 1881	115¼	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1867	109⅜	End coup., 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1867	114⅜	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅛	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	118⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	109⅛	End. coup., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	112⅜	10-40 reg	*[illegible]
5-20 reg., 1865, new is.	108⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅛
5 20 coup., 1867	110⅞	6's Currency	102⅜

*Ex-Interest.

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y'l.	108⅜	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'y'l	108	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	102	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	99½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Illinois war loan	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	101⅜	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	99
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	101⅜	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	102	Michigan 6 ₱ c. 1883	95
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	102½	Michigan 7 ₱ c. w. loan	100
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	102	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	62⅜
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1894	96	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. octs	62⅜
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	96	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1876	96	Virginia 6s, new bds.	52
Erie 6 ₱ c., 1881	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	70
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	103⅜	N. C. 6s, new bonds	68¾
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	99½	Missouri 6s	94
Illinois reg., 1859	99½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	92½
Illinois coup., '79 aft. 1860	99½	Louisiana 6s	63
Ill. 6s, coup., '79 aft. 1862	99½	Connecticut 6s	99¾
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅜		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of N. America	108
Manhattan	145	Irving	108
Merchants'	121	East River	100
America	142	Nassau	106
Phœnix	107½	Corn Exchange	125
North River	108	Importers' & Trad's	126
Seventh Ward	112	Central National	108
Ocean	109	Fourth National	104½
American Exchange	120¾	Ninth National	109½
Chatham	145	Tenth National	93
Bank of the Republic	125	Oriental Bank	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1st M., Ex	104	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	75
Erie 1st fdg ind. 1860	93	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	103¾	Gal. & Chi. Ex	98
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Harlem 1st M.	102½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 8s	94½
Mich. C. & M. c., '69-'72	112	Morris & Essex 1st M.	103½
Chi. B. & Q. ₱ c. 1st M.	110⅝	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	81	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92
Mich. S. & N. ind. Bds.	91	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Con. ₱ cent, ex bds.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Lack. & West'n bds.	96	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	96
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Tol. & W. 2d M.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95½
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73¾	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	103	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92¾
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	79

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,719,871 23; payments, $811,453 28; balance, $82,041,603 51. The receipts include for Customs, $175,000; for Gold Notes, $61,000.

The National Bank of the Republic, and the Bank of the Manhattan Company have each declared a half-yearly div. dend of five ₱ cent.

Gov. Brownlow on Tennessee Credit.

Extract from His Message to the Legislature.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

I purpose next to call your attention to the subject of our state finances. Near the close of the late session you created a financial board, consisting of five members, viz: The Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and the President of the Bank of Tennessee. I regret to say that, from the time of the organization of the Board until the present, there has been a great want of harmony in its councils and action. Very soon after the Board organized the Secretary of State and the Comptroller sent in their resignations as members of the Board, as did also the Secretary of the Board. The remaining three members immediately convened at Knoxville and reorganized, electing S. WATSON Chairman of the Board, and HON. JASON permanent Secretary. I offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that we had no authority to accept the resignations of persons before named, and alleging that their resignations should be tendered to the Legislature, the power by which they were constituted members of the Board, as the only body competent to receive their resignations. At the same meeting, we effected all the preliminary arrangements deemed necessary to provide for meeting the July interest, and the Chairman of the Board was constituted an agent to go to New-York to carry out our plans. What these plans were, the report of the Board will show. Closely following the action recited, some members of the Board, who had tendered their resignations, opened a most unprovoked and needless newspaper war upon the newly elected Chairman and the policy we had adopted. The effect of this controversy was to distract our councils at home and injure our credit abroad. One member of the Board went so far as to say to another member, that the was in favor of making

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE. (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Minister to England, and family, sailed for Southampton at 2 o'clock Saturday, on the steamship *Baltimore*, of the Baltimore and Bremen Line. He was escorted down the river by a large number of personal friends on the steamer *Chesapeake* and about a dozen steamers and tug boats, crowded with passengers. The *Baltimore* was decorated from deck to top-gallant mast with flags and signals, and her railings, fore and aft, with evergreens. The entrance to the ship from the gangway was arched with flowers and evergreens. Among those who escorted Mr. JOHNSON down the river were Baron VON GEROLT, the Prussian Minister; Senator VAN WINKLE, of Western Virginia; Gen. VAN VLIET, Quartermaster's Department; Gen. BROOKE, Commandant at Fort McHenry; Hon. C. C. COX, Commissioner of Patents; Ex-Gov. BRADFORD, and many members of the Press from Washington and Baltimore.

Gen. SHERIDAN was arrested at Leavenworth, on Saturday, on complaint of Mr. DUNN, for assault and battery. DUNN is Postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, but was ordered off the reservation a few days ago for alleged misconduct, and refusing to obey was forcibly ejected. Hence the action for assault.

A warrant for the payment of the purchase money for Alaska in the sum of $7,200,000 in coin was on Saturday signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and submitted to Baron DE STOECKL, the Russian Minister. The draft for that amount, payable in New-York, was signed by Gen. SPINNER at once, and a receipt given therefor by the Russian Minister.

The Legislature of West Virginia has passed a bill consolidating the Panhandle Railroad Company, of Pennsylvania, with the Holiday's Cove Railroad Company, of Western Virginia, and the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, of Ohio, the consolidated Company being known as the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.

A German by the name of REINHARDT GOEHRE was arrested at Crestline, Ohio, on Thursday, and taken to Bucyrus, in the same State, charged with stealing $1,875 from SAMUEL SCHRINER, of the latter place. When arrested he was on his way to Germany. Over $600 were found sewed in the crown of his hat. In default of $800 bail he was committed to await further examination. He has since confessed the whole transaction, and stated where the balance of the money could be found.

A movement is on foot for the consolidation of the Freedmen's Monument Association, at St. Louis, with the National Lincoln Monument Association, at Springfield, Ill. The fund of the Freedmen's Association amounts to about $30,000.

Mrs. MARY BOWSHER, who has been confined in the Wyandot County Jail, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, for some time, on the charge of poisoning her children, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $8,000. Her sureties are a number of prominent citizens.

Among the questions that several of the counties of Kentucky will be called upon to decide to-day by their votes will be whether they will have a railroad connection with Cincinnati, as well as with the great Southern system of railroads.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad has increased its capital stock $3,000,000, making it $12,000,000.

It is stated that the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have purchased the Belleville Road, a short line running southwest from opposite St. Louis, and propose to extend it so that Belleville will be in direct communication with Cairo as well as Chicago.

A New-Orleans dispatch dated Saturday denies the prevalence of yellow fever in that city.

There is now an unprecedented crowd of visitors all through the White Mountain region. The houses on the top of Mount Washington are receiving very liberal patronage.

A girl employed in the family of LAWRENCE CROOKHAM, in Circleville, Ohio, was instantly killed on Friday morning by the careless handling of a loaded gun in the hands of a boy of the family, the load taking effect in her head.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science meets in Chicago during the coming week, its session commencing on Wednesday. The Association was organized in 1848, and has held sixteen meetings in as many different cities of the United States and Canada. After the Newport meeting of 1860, no meeting was held until 1866, when the Association again came together in Buffalo. The sixteenth meeting, in 1861, was held in Burlington, Vt. Since the war, however, there has been a considerable falling off in the attendance.

Mr. EDWIN SMITH, for many years the managing member of the banking-house of ROBINSON & Co., in Buffalo, died on Saturday, aged 50 years.

Yellow fever has been reported at Indianola, Texas, but the following statement from the issue for July 23d of a journal published in that place, is reassuring: "We are fully authorized to say, from an eminent physician, a long resident of this city, that there is not a case of sickness in town of any kind—except a man who broke his leg."

A Rutland, Vt., telegram, printed elsewhere, gives particulars of an atrocious murder, committed at Shrewsbury, Saturday evening, during the progress of an affray between two families who had long been at enmity. JOHNSON GILMAN, Jr., an innocent young man was shot dead. The parties engaged in the affray were promptly secured.

There is a Boston family staying at Swampscott, Mass., this season, which has the representatives of four living generations under the same roof. The oldest member is 71 years old and weighs 198 pounds; the second, 45 years old, 188 pounds; the third 24 years, 146 pounds; the youngest, two years, (last month,) about 40 pounds. At one time there were five living generations, but the great-great-grandmother died about a year ago, thus breaking the chain. There are also four living generations on the other side.

A Cincinnati paper says that the head of one of the Seymour, Ind., robbing gangs, the man who is said to have taken the largest share of the $96,000 stolen from the Adams Express Company, in May, has gone to Europe on a tour of pleasure.

The new Vincennes Railroad opens for business between Indianapolis and Gosport, Ind., to-day.

Fifty cows have already died in Cairo, Ill., of the disease supposed to have been introduced by Texas cattle. Many farmers, however, do not believe that Texas cattle have anything to do with it.

HENRY TROUGH, a Mr. VANKIRK and a son of Rev. HOSEA BALLOU, were on Saturday drowned at Atlantic City, N. J.

Late Arizona advices say the Indians attacked the mail escort between Camps Reno and McDonald, and killed four soldiers of Company —, of the Eighth Cavalry. The mountains are full of Indians, signal fires are seen in every direction, and the savages continue their depredations.

The combination lock of the safe of the First National Bank of Girard, Penn., got out of order recently, and the officers, after working a couple of days in trying to get the doors open, were compelled to send for a lock manufacturer. He found it necessary to blow the safe open from top to bottom.

Of fifty-three persons who died at Pittsburg, Penn., last week, forty-one were children. Thirty-seven were less than two years old.

An Irish boy was killed by a street car in Boston on Saturday forenoon. He was knocked down by the pole of the car, and then dragged along some distance, when finally one wheel went over him. The body of the unfortunate lad was not mangled, but his life apparently was literally pressed out of him. He lived only fifteen minutes after the accident.

The Utility Works, owned by Messrs. McLEAN & SLATER, at Alleghany City, Penn., were destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss is estimated at $25,000, and is insured for $10,000.

The application of HUDSON E. BRIDGE for a *mandamus* to compel certain officers of the Pacific Railroad to allow him to examine the books, papers and records of the Company, was argued before Judge ROMBAUER of the St. Louis Circuit Court, Saturday. The final decision was reserved until Monday.

The Smith gold mine, in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, containing 100 acres, was recently sold at a trust sale for $1,400. A year or two ago Northern capitalists bought it for $15,000. The boiler used in its working brought $675, and other machinery $325, aggregating $2,400.

A shooting affray occurred in Columbia, S. C., Saturday night, between twelve negro members of the Legislature and five whites. One of the latter was shot dead.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool July 21 and Queenstown July 22, arrived at this port yesterday.

There were 158 deaths in Boston last week—males 80, females 78; 107, more than two-thirds of the whole number, were children under five years of age. The diseases were: By cholera infantum, 58; consumption, 14; convulsions, 14; diarrhoea, 9; dysentery, 6; brain diseases, 7; lung diseases, 5; infantile diseases, 7; accident, 4; fevers, 4; croup, 3; debility, 3; puerperal diseases, 2; heart disease, 2; kidney disease, 2; marasmus, 2; tumor, 2; tetanus, 2; one each of 10 different diseases, and 12 of unknown diseases. Deaths of persons of American parentage, 44; of foreign parentage, 114.

Yesterday morning the dead body of a man was found in a sunken canal boat in Jersey City. From the fact that there is a large scalp wound and various contusions of the head, it is supposed that the unfortunate man was the victim of foul play. This belief gains strength from the evidence given at the inquest yesterday, which, however, was not concluded.

Cotton was a shade firmer but less active on Saturday. Flour, Wheat, Pork and Lard were in fair demand and quoted higher. Corn was active and steady. Oats were freely purchased, but at reduced prices. Groceries in request. Freights dull, with 507 vessels of all classes in port.

Working of the Reconstructed Governments.

The pro-rebel crusade against Reconstruction would be more plausible and more just if it were less directly at variance with facts revealed by the working of the new Governments. If their organization rested upon sweeping and permanent measures of proscription, or if in their operation they were found making war upon particular classes, upon property, or upon the enterprise and industry on which the prosperity of the South must be rebuilt, it would be easy to extenuate, and perhaps to justify, the course of the Southern leaders. Their policy might not admit of defence, but the causes of their action would be apparent, and a certain reasonableness would be conceded to it. What then, generally, are the facts in regard to the seven States which have been restored to the Union under the Reconstruction acts?

The new Governments are at work in all of them. They have been organized under great difficulties. Circumstances have in many instances favored the pretensions of inferior men, and have lent importance to matters and influences which it is not desirable to perpetuate in their present shape. There is a lack of experience in many directions, and there are in all sources of embarrassment and difficulty which no candid observer will ignore. Very large allowance should, in fact, be made, as well for the men composing the new Governments as for their proceedings.

And yet their most malignant assailants confine their attacks to general denunciation of the nature of the Governments and the authority which called them into existence. With the exception of North Carolina, where a disposition to tread in the footsteps of BROWNLOW is attributed, not altogether without reason, to Gov. HOLDEN, we look in vain for specific allegations of harshness or wrong. Even there, judging from experience elsewhere, it is fair to set down something to partisan exaggeration, and to the circumstances which narrow the Governor's choice of procedure. Besides, supposing his spirit to be bitter, it does not appear to have impregnated the Legislature, and it certainly has neither warrant nor aid in the labors of the State Convention. The provisions of the local Constitution are eminently wise; and there is an evident appreciation, both by the Legislature and the Executive, of the educational and material needs of the State.

In Louisiana, again, the course of events is not so smooth as the friends of the South desire it to be. The operation of the Government is impeded, and current references to the probable necessity of Federal interference betoken a feebler civil authority than is required when dealing with organized and unscrupulous enemies. This condition of things, however, implies nothing discreditable to the new Government. It is not charged with an abuse of power, or with neglect of duty, or with aught prejudicial to the industry and credit of the State. If its embarrassments are more serious than those of any other State, it is because in Louisiana the spirit of hostility to all loyal authority is more defiant, and practically more formidable, than in the other six States. A fact which does not reflect unfavorably on reconstruction, but rather vindicates the stringency of some of its measures.

Nor has the abusive ridicule with which the new Government of South Carolina has been assailed, provoked its legislators to depart from the sensible course marked out by the Constitutional Convention. Unfortunate jealousies have shown themselves, and practical measures are retarded by questions of patronage. But we trace no sign of the extreme measures which disaffected whites profess to dread. The "negro legislature," as it is called, is in truth more moderate, and withal more just than its assailants. And the opening message of the new Governor gave proof of the sagacity and good feeling with which the authority of the Executive will be exercised.

Alabama has advanced further, and in some respects more satisfactorily. The Common Carrier bill, providing for the unrestrained and equal access of whites and blacks to railroad cars and steamboats creates excitement; but its significance is infinitely less than the favor with which efforts for the removal of all disabilities are regarded by the Republicans. "The native Republicans generally favor it," a dispatch from Montgomery reports, and the time is not distant, we trust, when it will be successful. The worst obstacles to this and every other measure tending to reproduce harmony is the fierce opposition of those whom it is proposed to benefit.

The position of affairs in the Georgia Legislature is not less creditable. More appears to have been done there than in any other State toward the blending of moderate elements, irrespective of partisanship, and the Legislature is evidently riper, and under more sagacious leadership. Were it not for the wild harangues of TOOMBS and COBB and BEN. HILL, Georgia might be supposed to be reconstructed in heart as well as in form. We don't know that their folly should be held to prove otherwise, but it displays the nature of the opposition to be encountered. Judging of the rebel orators by their speeches, and the reconstructed Government by its action, it is safe to conclude that the latter has much the stronger claim upon the respect of the State. Its worst enemies are they who in its name seek to reopen questions which reconstruction has righteously and, as we believe, effectually settled.

The Fall Trade.

It is conceded on all hands that the Spring trade was very satisfactory in all parts of the country. Accounts of stock which have been completed for the half year and the reckoning which accompanies this duty, following an unfavorable season, show that a corner has been turned. The Fall trade has commenced with moderate activity, and in eight or ten days merchants will be very busy, although in the year of a Presidential election it is found that buyers make their purchases with more circumspection than in ordinary years.

Stocks are known not to be as heavy as they were last year, either of imported or of domestic goods, and it is not probable that any diminution in price will take place until the time arrives for clearing out whatever surplus of particular styles may remain. The quantity of raw cotton at the ports of the United States, on the 28th of July last, was estimated at about 80,000 bales, of good, bad and indifferent—not sufficient to allow of any surplus of manufactured goods. The upward turn of the cotton market on Saturday, indicates that it is difficult to obtain a good article, suitable for purposes of manufacture, out of this residue.

Although our importations are lighter than were those of last year, they yet exceed our exports. The balance on this account for several years past has been met by the sale of our bonds in Europe. The necessity for part of this large importation arose from the disturbed state of domestic industry during the war, particularly in the South, but the large crops of grain which have already been harvested there, and the favorable indications as to corn, promise for that region the strength which, with a reasonable cotton crop, will enable it to meet its share of that excess of imports for this year, with sufficient exports. Probably at no time have the crops of the whole Union afforded better promise of abundance and excellence, nor have there been stronger indications of a large foreign demand. The Imperial decree admitting cereals into France free of tonnage duty for three months, from the 1st of October next, shows that the drought which has been so serious in England has lapped over upon the Continent to some extent, and produced an unusual necessity for food, which this country can easily supply, if nothing unfavorable shall occur as the season advances. We are now sending, and must continue to send, cheese, butter, lard, grease, bacon, corn, cloverseed, and even oil-cake and hay to make up for the loss from the dried pastures of England. Reports from Russia show that their harvest of wheat has been lessened by unfavorable weather. It is not improbable, therefore, that the current of gold may set in toward this country earlier than was supposed before the extent of the drought appeared.

Some anxiety is expressed on account of the large amount of our bonds held in Europe, and financial disaster is predicted from the amount of paper money in existence in this country, and from the expected return of bonds, owing in part to the platform of the Democratic Convention. The feature which gave malignity to the crisis of 1837, and to the less severe one of 1857, was this—that as the State Bank money then in circulation could be redeemed only with gold and silver, which every debtor had undertaken to pay, and as these had been expelled on both occasions as the result of a large increase of paper promises, there was suddenly found to be, as soon as that paper had become discredited, a great diminution of the quantity of money—the precious metals—applicable to the payment of debts. The promises in the shape of bank notes had been multiplied, while at the same time the means of performance in coin were constantly diminishing, and extensive ruin was the result. Now, however, the quantity of money is a fixed quantity, and as it cannot be diminished, no such crisis as that which occurred in 1837, or indeed of any description, can be possible, except in the single contingency of the complete destruction of the public credit, which cannot be produced unless the character of our legislation at Washington shall indicate—what is not to be supposed—such a want of integrity on the part of the people of the United States as to fail in the payment of interest. If there is sufficient inte[illegible]dom in the country, we shall go th[illegible] honor and success.

Neither the legal [illegible]r money nor the bills of the national ban[illegible] will be exported or hoarded, and as prices, credits and business are adjusted on that basis and as the former are made receivable for debts and the latter by being receivable for all dues to the Government, excepting for duties, are endowed with general credit, no severe crisis can be supposed as the result of causes which are soon to operate.

Some anxiety is expressed as to the result of the political campaign, but the opinions of foreign holders of our securities coincide with the intelligent sentiment of this country, that Gen. GRANT, who represents peace, stability and order, will be certainly elected over the repudiating and revolutionary ticket of his opponents. We do not hesitate, therefore, to predict a fair trade for a season which must encounter the vicissitudes of an exciting but not doubtful political contest.

Spanish Affairs—Marshal Espartero Again.

There is no doubt now that the political agitation in Spain is of a serious character, and that the exile of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER and half a dozen prominent Generals has had no permanent effect in tranquillizing the country. Within a week or two of the arrival of the first intelligence of the conspiracy, and the means taken by the Government for its suppression, we learn that Señor GONZALEZ BRAVO finds himself unable to control the course of events, and that the aged ESPARTERO, after eleven years of abstention from political affairs, is once more to be called to power. The news that disaffection is rife in the army might have been forwarded at any time these many years, but the fact that it has reached the navy is both new and important, as that service has attained considerable force and efficiency of late. No mention is made of any popular movement as yet, and, indeed, though there is doubtless great and natural popular discontent in Spain, there are no signs of that genuine and earnest popular determination to effect changes for the better without which military *pronunciamentos* can result in no real alteration in the spirit of the national institutions. It is true that ESPARTERO, now sent for by the Queen, is to be classed as a Liberal, and was once hailed by the Spanish people as a champion of constitutional government. But he is now getting on for eighty years of age. Men at his time of life can rarely adapt themselves to the circumstances of the day after a long recess from public life, and it is to be doubted if he now can have the bodily and mental strength, even if he have the will, to effect any material reforms. By far the ablest, and at one time the most popular of the military adventurers among whom power in Spain has been so long the subject of a political free fight, it is possible that the *prestige* of his name may for a short time insure quiet among the younger adventurers of the same class who now occupy the arena, while his Liberal antecedents may temporarily attract popular adhesion. But that is all. This is not the hour, and ESPARTERO is not the man, for any thoroughgoing measures for ameliorating the condition of Spain. Austria is an example of what firm and persistent popular pressure can effect, and that peaceably; but we fail to perceive that any similar spirit has been manifested by the Spanish people as yet. There may be military disturbances, violent movements in one direction and violent reactions in another, but all this is not necessarily progress, and often turns out to be exactly the reverse.

Reducing Votes.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, which is not usually inventive or credulous, is responsible for the following, on which it builds much grave argument:

"Among the projects afloat in the Radical Press, for the reduction of the Presidential votes of the Democrats, is that of refusing to count the votes of Maryland and Kentucky, on the ground that the ratification of amendment fourteen deprives those States of a number of electoral votes, corresponding to the number of blacks, who, by the State laws, are refused the right of suffrage. This motion has very serious supporters, who already believe that it is practicable and can be enforced."

The *Picayune* is careful not to state where this alleged project is "afloat," or who form its "very serious supporters."

We venture to say that nothing of the sort has been contemplated by any section of the Republican Party. Allusions have been made to the possible effect of the Fourteenth Amendment upon the Border States, so called, which have a large and disfranchised colored population. But nothing can be done in regard to the reduction of representation in one State except as part of a general revision or reapportionment; and *that* presupposes a census and general action by Congress. The idea of introducing the question in the counting of electoral votes for the Presidency is too preposterous to be entertained in any quarter.

The Russian Treaty with Bokhara.

The Russian occupation of Bokhara was not of long duration. In fact it is not clear that their hold on the country was ever sufficiently firm to be termed an occupation. It is certain that the Russian General, emboldened by his success at Khiva, pushed forward, defeated the Bokharian troops and occupied the City of Bokhara, but he seems to have made no attempt to establish Russian rule over the remainder of the Khanate. That the Khan himself was thoroughly humbled, and deprived by the rout of his army of all further means of immediate resistance, is evident from his acceptance of the Russian terms of peace, onerous as they are. On condition of the Russians abandoning the positions they held in the country, he binds himself to the payment of an indemnity of half a million rubles for the expenses of the war. Practically, the admission of an obligation of this magnitude renders Bokhara a permanent tributary of Russia, and the latter Power thus secures all her principal objects in undertaking the expedition, without exposing herself to the risks attendant on the military occupation of a large expanse of hostile territory at so great a distance from her resources. The blow she has struck will strengthen her influence over the other semi-independent States of Turkistan, and enable her to obtain from them peaceably what she has wrested from Bokhara by force—the exclusive control of their trade. There is no doubt that the recent cessation of trade between Bokhara and British India is the result of Russian influence, or rather dictation, and before long the entire products of a large region of Central Asia, which at present find an outlet to the external world over British territory, and through British hands, will probably be diverted into a Russian channel. The control of this trade has long been an object of ambition to Russia, and a legitimate one, while in her hands it will be largely developed. She has now obtained it without any very great effort, and holds it with the least possible risk to herself. Her present hold over Bokhara is amply sufficient for her purpose, while a military occupation of the country would have exposed her to many and serious dangers. She would have had very dangerous neighbors in the Affghans, who, as a race, regarded her with still less love than they do England, and who might at any moment render the position of her forces precarious in the extreme. And as English statesmen have now practically agreed upon the policy of recognizing the independence of Affghanistan as the strongest barrier against the designs of Russia against India—supposing such designs ever to have existed—the probability is that the moral influence of England in Affghanistan will increase just in proportion to Affghan distrust of the aggressive Power which has advanced so close to their northern frontier.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is gratifying to observe that our Five-Twenty bonds held in Europe have not suffered from the rise in Gold here, beyond the adjustment of the price in London and Frankfort to the case of further importations from this market. No bonds have been returned from political or financial alarm, while, on the other hand, we learn that large remittances to Europe still continue, on the advantage of the liberal Exchange which 145 per cent. for gold affords to the German and English banking houses.

When the mean and cruel Democrat, WADE HAMPTON, threatens to grab the daily bread from the hands of the poor black people who may vote for Gen. GRANT, he forgets the debt of gratitude he is under to Gen. GRANT for the generous terms granted to HAMPTON when he surrendered his rebel arms to the great conqueror. Nothing could be more ungrateful, as well as mean and cruel, than the present conduct of HAMPTON toward the magnanimous soldier at whose feet he lay prostrate three years ago. To grab the bread from the mouth of the poor black man as he marches up to the polls to vote for Gen. GRANT—could meanness and cruelty go farther?

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, which has lately denounced Chief Justice CHASE more bitterly than any other Republican paper, now reports a conversation in which the Chief Justice spoke strongly against the Seymour and Blair ticket, saying that if these men should be elected, all the fruits of the four years' war against the rebels would be lost. At the same time Mr. CHASE spoke severely against the policy of the Republican Party during the last few years.

We have at last come to the conclusion that the most eloquent orator among the forty millions of orators who inhabit the great spread-eagle Republic, is Gen. FREEMAN, of Mississippi, late delegate to the Democratic Convention in this City. After having heard and read a vast amount of the most brilliant eloquence of the burning orators who revel in the glorious regions of Buncombe, we are forced to confess that we have never known anything quite equal to the address which the General has just published, and whose "eloquence" is praised by that eminent critic, the Jackson *Clarion*. Were it not for the heat of the weather, we would give place to the whole of Gen. FREEMAN's effort; but, with the thermometer somewhere between 90° and 100°, we do not think it judicious to offer more than a small specimen. Speaking of the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR at Tammany Hall, he says:

"The lead and the line were sedulously dropped to the uttermost depths of the great seat of public sentiment—two days of anxious and patient toil were devoted to this searching triangulation of the popular will—the last drawing of the lead and line by the State of Ohio, 'plucked up drowned honor by its locks,' and presented the name of HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York, as the great man of destiny, who was to lead the grand army of constitutional restoration. The whole assembly were electrified as with a halo of joy. Old sea-faring Neptune, the silent surveyor of the scene, with *her* stormy trident and omnipotent power now seized the Convention with the power of a hurricane. President SEYMOUR, like Palinurus, the pilot of the vessel of Æneas, attempted in vain to resist the rolling tide of the public voice of the toiling millions of America, that bore his banner aloft despite of himself. He was carried away by the tempest of universal enthusiasm, and finally yielded to his destiny with all the dignity of a conquered hero, like that of our own loved Gen. LEE to the victorious banners of the Union army."

The *Citizen* blunders a great deal from time to time in regard to sporting matters, concerning which it claims to be particularly well posted. In its last issue, it jumbles up some news about the propagation of fish now being carried on in Maine, which it copies from our columns. Not having heard of the experiments in shad-culture in that State, it confuses and misleads its readers on the subject, and has the folly to suggest that the news we gave was inaccurate. The *Citizen* is away behind the times.

The unemployed workingmen who have written to us since the publication of our article of last Saturday about their desire of obtaining the opportunity of preparing themselves to earn the $5 a day, which is scornfully refused by a portion of our city bricklayers, should make their inquiries among the "bosses" with something like intelligence. They should not look merely to the obtaining of a few weeks employment, but should attempt to prepare themselves for laboring permanently at this highly remunerative business, which is nearly always short of its proper supply of hands. We should have more bricklayers than are now to be had. The amount of building constantly going on in this City is very great, and will doubtless increase largely and steadily during the next hundred years. It is important to the entire community that there should be no stoppage in the progress of building, that capitalists should be induced to invest their means in it, and that the work should be done at reasonable rates, and without trifling or extravagance. The greatest hardship in this City upon people of small means is the fearfully high rents, and the only remedy for this is in enlarging the number of residences and business houses. The damaging effects of the present long-continued strike will yet be felt by the working people of the City in the exactions of their landlords.

A short time ago, the angry Pope went so far in his interference with Austrian affairs, as to suggest to the Prelates that they should assume an attitude of defiance to the Government in regard to the recent reforms. But the bold attitude of Baron VON BEUST, the firmness of the Emperor, and the determined spirit of the people, have shown the Pope the futility of his menaces, the worthlessness of his maledictions, and the limitations of his power over nations and Governments. And now we learn from Rome that the Holy See is disposed to recommend to the Austrian Bishops an attitude of conciliation toward the Government, and in particular that they avoid all steps which could be considered as an interference in political affairs. This is a wise step for the Pope, though an unwilling one.

We have called WADE HAMPTON a mean and cruel Democrat since he threatened to take away employment, the means of life, and the daily bread from the poor colored voters of the South who may vote for Gen. GRANT. For a man to put forth claims of superiority, or pretences of chivalry after publicly advocating such mean and cruel conduct as this and putting it in practice, is infinitely preposterous. The meanest slave that HAMPTON ever owned and the cruelest slave driver that he ever employed never conceived anything so mean and cruel.

Gov. FENTON could only be induced to place his sign manual to the Tax Levy upon an absurd stipulation, which he exacted from Comptroller CONNOLLY, to the effect that certain claims against the City, which were provided for in the law, should not be liquidated. This fact was fully set forth in the TIMES, some days since, by the publication of a correspondence which had passed between the Comptroller and Mr. GEORGE JONES, the publisher of this journal, who was refused payment for advertising on account of the City. The illegality of the Governor's exaction was so palpable, and its injustice so flagrant, that the matter was taken before the Supreme Court in the form of a petition for the issue of a writ of *mandamus*, compelling the Comptroller to pay the claim in question. Justice CARDOZO, after hearing the argument in the case, has just delivered an opinion, in which he cites numerous cases to show that the authority vested in the Comptroller by the Tax Levy is *imperative*, and that officer is bound to exercise it. Its mandatory character leaves him no discretion in the premises. The Judge remarks that the rule applicable in this case is so well settled that it seems almost superfluous at this late day even to refer to the authorities which are familiar to every lawyer. The decision of Judge CARDOZO will give relief to many worthy persons, who have claims against the City which have been allowed by the Board of Audit.

Congress authorized, and the Government has just appointed a scientific *corps* for the geological exploration of the newly-erected Territory of Wyoming. The scientific world will look with no little interest for the result of their explorations and for their report, on the ground that there have recently been some rather indefinite and unsatisfactory accounts of discoveries in that part of the country of great importance to science. It has been mentioned in this journal, and is known to the present writer, that, within a short time past, a large deposit of fossil human bones was discovered at a depth of sixty or seventy feet in the earth, at Antelope Station, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, while the company was digging a deep well to find a supply of water. The mention, that some specimens of these remarkable relics were in our possession, has brought inquiries about them from many scientific quarters, which we have not been able altogether to satisfy. The problem of their origin may possibly be suggestive of some ideas connected with the great problem of the origin and antiquity of the human race. But we prefer to say nothing about the subject until rigorous investigation establishes some preliminary circumstances not yet settled. We hope that among other matters that must be considered of more practical interest, to which the labors of the geographical *corps* will be directed, they will not altogether overlook the human fossils at Antelope. The instructions to the geologists require explorations along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Cheyenne City in the new Territory, across the Laramie Plains, as far west as Green River, in the direction of Fort Bridger, along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, southward to the Arkansas River.

Were Mr. GRISWOLD, the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, to dismiss from his employment, and deprive of the means of life and their daily bread, the twelve or thirteen hundred Irishmen engaged in his works at Troy, because they were going to vote for SEYMOUR, his conduct would be justly denounced as mean and cruel. And yet WADE HAMPTON, one of the most prominent Democratic leaders, proposes to deprive of employment and their daily bread, all voters of the laboring classes of the South who may vote for Gen. GRANT. Such meanness and cruelty on the part of the capitalists and employers of the North, would raise a storm about their heads.

We have never for a moment doubted the permanent political supremacy of the white race over the whole vast and fertile surface of our Southern States. The colored man's party has lately gained success in some elections in the South; but, while the white race has, on its side, numbers, development, intelligence, property and organic superiority, it is impossible for a people far behind them in all these points to retain, for any length of time, even a show of dominancy. After the election of Gen. GRANT, and the settlement of all the affairs of the Southern States, we expect to see a large white emigration there. These emigrants will care very little about the prejudices of the Southern chivalry or their extravagant pretensions, or their political vagaries. They will introduce active industries among them, furnish them with capital and skill, obtain possession of their lands, get control of their State affairs, and pay very little attention to their antiquated protests. They will do just what has been done in the Western States by the myriads of white emigrants who have swarmed there in the last twenty years. And the South will become strong and energetic, and free, and rich, and attractive, and more sunny than ever.

We told the Northern Democrats the other day that in claiming JOSHUA HILL, the new Senator from Georgia, as a Democrat, they would find they had made a mistake as to the gentleman who has just been elected. We now learn by telegraph that Senator HILL himself has already announced his purpose of stumping the State of Georgia for GRANT and COLFAX.

Leading journals of both France and England are urging the interference of their Governments to put a stop to the destructive war which has been carried on so long between Paraguay and Brazil. We do not believe that any diplomatic efforts would have any effect unless backed up by a strong show of force. A short time ago, our own Government, through Mr. SEWARD, proffered its friendly offices to effect a settlement of the dispute; but the offer was immediately, though courteously, declined by Brazil. Our own impression is that Paraguay cannot now hold out much longer against the vastly superior forces and resources of the allied armies.

The desire expressed by many of the leading Republicans of Massachusetts to secure the services in the Senate of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is treated in some quarters as though it were meant for the personal injury of CHARLES SUMNER, whose term will soon expire. We can't see that Mr. SUMNER has a life-claim on the seat in the Senate which he has occupied for the last eighteen years. Whatever may be his merits or his virtues, we suppose it may be admitted that there are other citizens of Massachusetts capable of representing the State in the Senate. And we suppose there is no wrong in believing that these citizens may be possessed of at least equal ability, and may have rendered services to the country not less important than those upon which his ever-occurring claims are based. Were Massachusetts represented in the Senate by a statesman possessed of the intellect, the experience, the comprehensive views, the solid judgment and the great powers of our late Minister to England, neither her influence nor her reputation would suffer.

The *Citizen* pronounces the newly discovered poem ascribed to MILTON "a forgery," and asserts that the great poet was blind when the edition of his poems was published, in a copy of which the said lines were written. But that edition was published in 1645, and the verses are dated 1647, nearly six years before MILTON became totally blind. The *Citizen* gives its opinion with an air of triumph that is really ludicrous in view of its mistake.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The spirit of "masterly inactivity" which has reigned in City theatricals for a couple of months past will experience some change to-night.

Novelty will be offered in two theatres—and those two theatres are likely to be well attended, for it must be confessed that dullness in enterprise, if lack of activity can be called so, has been attended by dullness in the business of every house in town. The intense heat is to be charged with some of this, of course, but whatever the cause, whatever the excuse, it is a theatrical fact that losses have been greater, and profits lighter to the managers, and attractions less inviting to the public this Summer than for the past dozen seasons. However, as we stated to-day, a change comes in with August.

This evening "Foul Play" will be produced for the first time in this country at the New-York Theatre, and if a good company can insure such a thing, some fair play will be seen at the same time.

Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS also begin an engagement to-night at the Broadway Theatre, and present a drama, new to New-York, entitled "Trodden Down."

At the other houses the old programmes hold their way.

"Humpty Dumpty" will be acted for the twenty-third week at the Olympic, and will soon be half a year old.

The ninth and last week of "The Lottery of Life" is announced at Wallack's Theatre, this being Mr. BROUGHAM's allotted time. Miss LOTTA's time begins next Monday, in a new piece, the "Fire-Fly," which is said to be a dramatization of OUIDA's novel, called "Under Two Flags."

The Buislay family of expert pantomimists and clever gymnasts commence a second week's engagement at the Bowery Theatre this evening. A new pantomime will be produced by them entitled "Wirligig, or 4,008."

Mr. GEORGE WOOD announces that the season will begin at his new museum and theatre with a new play in which Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL appears.

Mr. JAMES R. ANDERSON, the English tragedian, is to visit this country next Winter, and will play at the Broadway Theatre.

LEOTARD is engaged for a tour of the United States next season.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington in Undress—Hopes of the Democracy—Course of Conservative Republicans—Seward and other Members of the Cabinet—The Mountains and their Distinguished Visitors—Speech of Gen. Tyler.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

The Federal city, on the adjournment of Congress, relapses into a state of undisturbed *negligé*. She sinks into a sort of after-the-ball lassitude, and takes her chief comfort in unmolested dullness. It is something of the feeling expressed—as we are told—by Mme. RACHEL, when returning to her rooms from the stiff ceremonies of a court presentation, and throwing herself into her easy chair, she exclaimed in the fullness of her relief, "Let me now revel in the luxury of plebeianism." No longer restrained by the conventionalities and excitements of Congressional presence, we are luxuriating in the quiescence of unalloyed prostness. Business is dull on the avenue, the Departments are simply dispatching the current business, the theatres are closed, and even political matters are discussed under protest. Of members of either House only a sufficient number of each party remain to supply the necessary franking of campaign documents.

And this leads me to speak of the extent and abuse of this same franking privilege. If the dear people were fully aware of the generosity with which the autographs of members are given to outside parties to save the expense of a few paltry postage stamps; given to be used for private correspondence, contrary to express law and to the detriment of the national revenue, they would find occasion for an additional cry of retrenchment.

So general has this abuse become in this city that it is estimated that one-fourth of the mail matter of persons not entitled to the privilege is carried free under the franks of accommodating members. To show the loose manner in which this is permitted, let me state that I have known instances of parties who, simply to test the matter, have written an illegible scrawl with M. C. appended on their letter, and had the satisfaction of learning that they reached their destination in safety. But this, perhaps, might be chargeable to the general bad penmanship of Congressmen; so, to give it a fairer test, fictitious names, plainly written and unknown to the rolls of this or any preceding Congress, have been superscribed and made to answer all the purposes of postage stamps or the genuine signature of a *bona fide* M. C. Here is a leakage, not, perhaps, equal to the crevasse of whisky frauds, but sufficiently large to demand the attention of the economical member from the Third District of Illinois.

The last bulletin from Democratic headquarters reports a better state of feeling among the friends of Mr. SEYMOUR. There appears to be no substantial reason for this, unless it be that the party is measurably recovering from the demoralization occasioned by the first announcement of the nominations. But certain it is they are getting in better heart, either with or without cause, and are taking active measures for a vigorous campaign. They propose to rely less upon the dissemination of documents, however, than upon the more effective methods of critical canvassing and old-fashioned stump speaking. It is apparent to any careful observer that their utmost efforts will fail to make anything like serious inroads in the Republican ranks. In this city, where hundreds of Republicans can be found who are dissatisfied with many of the ultra measures of the Republican Congressional Party, and who under other circumstances might have allied themselves with a conservative opposition to remedy these alleged evils, scarcely one can be found who professes a willingness to strike hands with the adherents of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. On the contrary, all of this disaffected class, with singular promptness and unanimity, declared their preferences for the more truly conservative standard-bearers of their own party.

The brief paragraph respecting Secretary SEWARD in last Thursday's TIMES, created no little commotion here, and the intimation that he again would place himself in accord with the party of his creation, is hailed with joyous acclamation by men who, while differing with that distinguished statesman on questions of reconstruction, still hold him in high esteem, no less for his purity of heart than for his unselfish patriotism.

It is more than hinted that other members

of the Cabinet consider themselves absolved from further alliance with the Democratic Party, and will act with reference to the pending issues in accordance with their earlier political faith and affiliations. Their friends claim for them consistency in this course, for having done all that they were constitutionally empowered to do in furtherance of the policy which to them seemed the only correct one, and after a three-years' adherence to that policy, finding themselves unsustained by the people and without the hope of present judicial indorsement, and with their plan of reconstruction superseded by another, they can now with propriety accept the situation and decline to longer fight in a hopeless cause, especially when the fight can only be sustained by accepting the men and principles of the late Anti-War Party. Even a success could promise nothing better than anarchy.

It is a new feature in political campaigns for the candidates to seek the pure air of the mountains and to gather from the healthful breezes of the well-ventilated plains an antidote for the corrupting inhalations of this political region. GRANT has made the trip and is homeward bound. BLAIR still remains there to work off the effects of the July Convention. COLFAX, like John Gilpin's wig, is on the road, and even Mr. WADE, albeit no longer a candidate, still feels it a duty to turn his face toward sunset and seek the invigorating air of the mountains. SEYMOUR alone remains behind, perhaps to affect Mahomet, and see if the mountains may not come to him.

Senator WELSH, of Florida, has accepted the Presidency of the Iowa Agricultural College, located in Story County, Iowa, and is to enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining thereto next Spring. His term as Senator expires in March next, and he declines a reëlection.

I inclose herewith a brief report from the *Star* of the speech delivered by Gen. TYLER before a Democratic Club in this city. This is the first appearance in our midst of that peculiar class of Southern men who have not yet learned that they were recently soundly whipped, and who still think the fire of the Southern heart needs rekindling. This redoubtable brave of the tribe of the Lost Kaws is chafing under the thraldom of Republican sway, and evidently longs to be again on the war-path. POTOMAC.

TENNESSEE.

Will Tennessee Lose a Member in the Electoral College by Reason of her Disfranchised Whites?—Figures and Speculations—Miscellaneous News—Terrible Accident with Coal Oil.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

The fourteenth amendment is now a part of the Constitution of the United States. By its provisions a very vital change is made in the basis of representation in the Electoral College, and, of course, in Congress. Tennessee has, perhaps, eighty thousand citizens who are disfranchised. Committees of influential men, of late, have been in conference with Gov. BROWNLOW, urging upon him the necessity of the enlargement of the franchise for the peace and quiet of the State. His message, which was read to the legislators yesterday, will, as I telegraphed you on Monday, refrain from making any recommendation upon the subject. The whole question is given over to the Legislature, and will be by them speedily disposed of, and the Franchise law will remain unchanged. Will not the State, under the fourteenth amendment, lose at least one member by reason of the disfranchisement of the large number aforesaid?

There is no way by which I can arrive at any definite conclusion as to the exact number of black voters in the State. In 1860 the blacks numbered 283,019. The number has not decreased since, for the losses of the war have been more than replaced by accessions from the South of those who were induced to come by reason of the Franchise laws and the protection of a white party. The number of voters last Fall was estimated at 50,000. This is probably a fair estimate. The number of disfranchised whites is not accurately known, but we can reach a fair conclusion by comparing election returns. The last full poll of the vote of the State before the war was in 1861, on the question of "secession" or "no secession." The total vote at that time was 151,706, being 103,479 for secession and 48,236 against it. The first fair poll of the voters under the Franchise laws was in last Summer's Gubernatorial canvass, when the total vote polled was 97,032—being 74,484 for BROWNLOW and 22,548 for ETHERIDGE. It will therefore be seen that there were 54,674 votes less in 1867 than in 1861. Add to this deficiency the estimated negro vote, and we have 104,674 less of white voters in 1867 than in 1861. From my own observation, and from the judgment of others I am well satisfied that there were a very large number of voters who did not vote in 1867. Some of these were entitled to certificates to vote, but refused to apply for them; but the largest class refused to vote because they would not vote for BROWNLOW and could not consistently vote for ETHERIDGE. These two classes number at least 25,000. Take this number from the deficiency of white voters in 1867, and we have about 80,000, which I think is a fair estimate of the disfranchised whites in the State to-day. If this estimate exceeds the number in 1867, I think it will not exceed the number now disfranchised, for within the past twelve months a large number of whites have returned from the South who left Tennessee after the war closed. My estimate of 25,000 voters who did not exercise that privilege last Summer will cover all the increase from immigration, &c., so that the vote for President this Fall will not exceed 125,000. Subtract the black vote, 50,000, from the disfranchised whites, and we have 30,000 less voters in the State to-day than we had in 1861, and about 25,000 less than in 1860, the date of the last census and apportionment for the Electoral College, but not enough of a deficit to lessen the electoral vote. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will act liberally upon this question, and enfranchise every man in the State not rendered infamous by judicial sentence. I am well aware of the fact that such a policy would probably result in the defeat of the Republican Party, and I know too that if the power was in the hands of the other side, they would disfranchise if they had any plausible pretext, but yet having secured the purposes of the war, the Union Party can afford to act liberally and fairly by those who have been its enemies. The peace and prosperity of the State would be more speedily secured by such a course. There are many who think, perhaps, that for this disfranchisement the Kuklux have some reasons for their butcheries and riotous proceedings. Take away from legislation every semblance of proscription, and if they persist in their murderous depredations, the country will justify any means that may be adopted for their extermination. It is always a safe and wise policy to act justly by every class of citizens.

There is a great deal of bitterness and malice in the political contests in this State. It may be, to some extent, owing to the fact that the disfranchised class feel stung and humiliated over their disabilities, but it pervades all classes. It deters the better class of men from taking any part in politics whatever, and to a great extent gives the active work into the hands of those who delight in vituperation and personal abuse. The newspapers of the State imbibe this spirit, and pander to the tastes of that class of their readers by a most humiliating display of billingsgate. A stranger would naturally think that a community which encouraged and supported such newspapers was in a belligerent condition. Occasionally personal newspaper controversies are unavoidable, but here they are the principal matter of the papers, and seem to gratify the ambition of the editors. All these things add very much to the unpleasantness of a political campaign. Most people refuse to identify themselves publicly with any party, but prefer to keep their own counsels and do their own thinking. When men learn to know that in politics, as in religion, there can be an honest difference of opinion, and that men can disagree without provoking personal enmity, there will be a better condition of society in Tennessee. Proscription on account of political tenets is a mark of intolerance and ignorance.

Judge SAMUEL MILLIGAN, who has just been confirmed as one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Claims, has been for three years on the bench of the Supreme Court of this State. He has justly attained a reputation as an impartial and able jurist. He is an old personal friend and neighbor of President JOHNSON. He has been Republican in his politics.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, Hon. THOS. A. R. NELSON, and Chancellors O. P. TEMPLE and S. J. W. LUCKEY are mentioned in connection with the vacancy on the Supreme Bench. Gov. BROWNLOW will probably make the appointment at an early day.

The Congressional Nominating Convention for this District meets here on the 27th of August. Judge S. C. HOUK, of Anderson County, will probably be the nominee. HORACE MAYNARD and Gen. COOPER are candidates, but HOUK seems to have the advantage now in the number of pledged delegates.

The heated term has been followed by a season of rainy weather, which has done some little damage to hay in the creek bottoms, but has helped out the late corn, and in this has been a very great blessing to East Tennessee.

Another distressing accident with coal oil occurred in upper East Tennessee, at Freedom, Washington County, on last Saturday. Mrs. C. A. EAMES attempted to revive a wood fire, partly burned out, by pouring oil on it; the oil took fire, communicated to the can, and exploded it, throwing the burning contents over Mrs. EAMES and her little girl, who was near by. Both rushed into the adjoining room where Mr. EAMES was, who promptly threw heavy blankets about their persons, but the fire was not extinguished until both mother and child were terribly burned. The child was literally roasted. Mrs. EAMES was burned most about the head and chest, and in terrible agony, lived for a few hours. During her terrible suffering she prematurely gave birth to a child, which lived but a little time. The mother and her two children were buried in the same coffin on Sunday. Mr. EAMES is a miller, and a man who has lately met with serious misfortunes in business. His wife was a very estimable lady, and her fearful and sudden death has left a terrible warning to all who persist in using such combustible material about a stove. All the accidents in East Tennessee with coal oil have had the same fatal results. OMEGA.

INDIANA.

Reception of Mr. Hendricks at Indianapolis—Welcome to Senator Morton—Pendleton and Hendricks at Lafayette—The Germans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Friday, July 31, 1868.

The four important political demonstrations which took place in Indiana on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and added greatly to the intense excitement already prevailing in Indiana at this early stage of the campaign, showed very plainly which is generally considered the winning side, at least so far as Indiana is concerned.

THE HENDRICKS RECEPTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The first of these demonstrations, the reception of Senator HENDRICKS at Indianapolis, upon his return from Washington, on Tuesday night, was an exceedingly tame and spiritless affair. A great deal of money had been spent in order to get up a handsome ovation; but the procession which escorted the Senator and Democratic candidate for Governor from the depot to the speaker's stand near the State House, and which, moreover, contained a great many small boys, was anything but imposing. There was quite a crowd of lookers-on on the sidewalks in Washington-street, but they seemed to regard the procession with anything but friendly feelings, and not a cheer was uttered as it marched past. The impression which this demonstration made upon the minds of both Democrats and Republicans was by no means favorable to the Seymour and Blair cause at Indianapolis, which the Democratic leaders, at one time, had hoped to carry both in October and November. All such hopes have been abandoned since Tuesday night.

SENATOR MORTON'S RECEPTION.

Great was the contrast presented by the Republican demonstration that took place in the same city on the following day for the purpose of welcoming our Republican Senator, OLIVER P. MORTON, upon his return from Washington. In some respects this was an *impromptu* affair. At all events, the Republicans of Indianapolis had not prepared for Senator MORTON'S reception for as many days as the Democrats had used weeks to get up their ovation for Senator HENDRICKS. The demonstration was in every respect a splendid success. A countless multitude had assembled, both from the city and from the surrounding country, to cheer Senator MORTON as he arrived at the depot, and continuous, deafening applause greeted him as he passed through the streets of the city. During the past eight or ten years Indianapolis has witnessed a great many similar demonstrations—demonstrations in which the heart of the people was strongly enlisted; but the ovation with which Senator MORTON was greeted on Wednesday was not eclipsed by any of them, and it was certainly a most cheering and auspicious augury of the result of a campaign whose issue, as regards Indiana, after the events that have taken place in our midst in the last few days, is no longer considered doubtful. The Democratic leaders themselves admit that their candidates for President and Vice-President are exceedingly unpopular with the Democratic masses. Whenever the names of SEYMOUR and BLAIR are mentioned by the Democratic speakers there are no tumultuous cheers, no outbursts of that irrepressible and boisterous old-fashioned Democratic enthusiasm which we used to witness in former Presidential campaigns.

THE PENDLETON-HENDRICKS LOVE-FEAST AT LAFAYETTE.

This was most painfully observable at the Pendleton-Hendricks love-feast which was celebrated here at Lafayette yesterday. This meeting had been advertised for weeks, and, inasmuch as those who would participate in it were promised the rare spectacle of seeing Messrs. PENDLETON and HENDRICKS arm in arm, smiling upon one another, and trying to lead the people to believe that, despite the "little unpleasantness" at the New-York Convention, they were as great bosom friends as ever. This part of the programme was certainly fulfilled. The two enemies met, and, to all appearance, seemed to harbor no ill-will on account of the most effective manner in which they had succeeded in blasting one another's Presidential aspirations. But in every other respect the demonstration was a marked failure. Instead of the five thousand strangers who were expected to arrive here by the excursion trains, hardly one thousand made their appearance. The Committee of Arrangements displayed a painful lack of efficiency. When the "Young Eagle of the West" arrived at the Indianapolis depot, the band and Committee of Reception were not on hand; and, instead of seeing a large concourse of people, which Mr. PENDLETON had no doubt expected would greet him upon his arrival at Lafayette, and instead of hearing the sweet music of tumultuous cheering, he had to content himself with the friendly grasp of the hand of an old college-mate of his, who was waiting for him with his carriage, and took him to his house. Mr. HENDRICKS arrived three hours later on board the Indianapolis excursion train but his reception was hardly more enthusiastic than that which Mr. PENDLETON had met with. The procession to the grove where the two great men were to deliver their speeches was another striking failure, and, so far from adding to the character of the demonstration, made it so ridiculous and almost disgusting that few or no cheers resounded as it wended its way to the shady grove. Despite the extremely favorable weather, the crowd which had assembled there was not near as large, as everybody had thought, would be present at the Pendleton-Hendricks love-feast. PENDLETON was well received, but the cheers which greeted Senator HENDRICKS were by far less enthusiastic. To him it must have been mortifying and humiliating in the extreme to compare the warmth with which the Democrats of his own State received "Young Greenbacks" with the rather cool and indifferent manner in which they greeted him, their standard-bearer in the State campaign. The most significant feature of the whole affair was the fact that the names of SEYMOUR and BLAIR were cheered but once or twice, and then only in a very faint and spiritless manner. As regards the speeches of Messrs. PENDLETON and HENDRICKS, they hardly contained anything new. Mr. PENDLETON treated his audience to much what he had said in his Grafton and Cincinnati speeches, and Mr. HENDRICKS repeated many of his passages from his Indianapolis speech. PENDLETON had very little to say about HENDRICKS, who was more enthusiastic about his late opponent. On the whole, I think the two distinguished gentlemen have not taken with them a very exalted opinion of the prospects of the Democracy in this part of the State; and it should be borne in mind that this is one of the so-called close districts, and that the Democrats came near carrying it in 1866.

THE GERMANS.

Another certain presage of a Republican victory in Indiana is the marked zeal with which the German Republicans participate in the campaign for GRANT and COLFAX, while the German Democracy manifests but little enthusiasm. The magnificent ovation with which SCHUYLER COLFAX was greeted yesterday at South Bend was, in great part, a German demonstration, the presence of the German "tanners" from Chicago being one of the most interesting and significant features of the demonstration. On the day previous to Mr. COLFAX'S arrival, a German Grant and Colfax Club, numbering 125 members, had been organized at South Bend. This shows how popular Mr. COLFAX is among those adopted citizens, who have known him intimately for many years past, and how groundless are the assertions of Democratic papers contending that the bulk of the German vote in Indiana will be cast against the Republican candidates. The spirit manifested by the Germans of South Bend animates their brethren throughout the State; and more German votes will in all probability be cast for GRANT and COLFAX than were ever before given to the Republican ticket in this State.

THE PRESS.

Some important changes have lately taken place in our State Press. Mr. WILLIAM R. ELLIS, who did such excellent service to the Republican cause in the early part of the great anti-slavery struggle, when he was at the head of the Lafayette *Courier*, has taken editorial charge of the Lafayette *Journal*. He is an able and spicy writer, and the *Journal*, under his direction, will render the most valuable assistance to the Grant and Colfax cause. An excellent German Republican paper, the *Indiana Union*, edited and published by a talented and energetic Prussian, Mr. CHARLES WULSTEN, has also made its appearance in this city, and is doing good service throughout Northwestern Indiana. W. C.

LOUISIANA.

The Weather—Western Trade with the Tropics—State Legislation—The Colored Vote.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 26, 1868.

The writer had occasion to say to Mr. BRYNE, the ice king of the tropics, that while he "perfectly comprehended the philosophy of making ice out of the muddy water of the Mississippi and on the 29th parallel of north latitude, he could not realize the fact that it was done." The same perplexity applies to the Summer heat of New-Orleans. You have an intense and steady heat that suffocates your people and animals. Sun-stroke has been almost epidemic. Here we have oppressive heat during the midday, but there is almost a constant breeze, or at least a circulation of air that relieves the system during the evening and night, and restores its energies for business. This is no puff of the climate. The length of the Summer and the intermittent seasons of epidemic render New-Orleans a less desirable Summer residence than points north of it. With this exceptional season, both here and at the North, those who have spent the Summer here have apparently enjoyed as much comfort as those who have gone elsewhere. If this season passes without epidemic, it will have an impulsive effect upon immigration here. There is something tempting to the Saxon in the idea of a country where he need not sustain his family by labor alone, but where the fertility of the soil and the genial season will aid him. There is something that appeals to his ambition or cupidity in the gold and silver supposed to abound in all tropical countries, and there is even something that piques his courage in the dangers of the chivalrous passions, the epidemic and hurricanes represented to prevail in Southern countries. He hears, therefore, of these disasters as he would of a bloody battle, and with a like impulse he rushes to the front, because as in the one case there is a new market for his enterprise, so in the other there is a new field for his ambition.

WESTERN TRADE WITH THE TROPICS.

There is an especial reason why there will be a renewed stream of immigration next season. The Northwest has, like DE SOTO, discovered that the Mississippi is a great highway. They have determined to use it as an outlet and doorway for export and importations. The success of the grain trade alone will bring large numbers and a heavy capital to New-Orleans. If, however, the Northwest will require of the Federal Government a revision of its trade treaties with the Southern Continent, there will be an incalculable demand in those countries for the provisions of the West, as there will be a reciprocal consumption of the staples and fruits of the tropics. Regarding these enterprises as inevitable in their success, there can be no doubt New-Orleans will take a new growth from a new root, and will become the New-York of this quarter of the continent.

STATE LEGISLATION.

The tendency of State legislation is still to disarm and disfranchise the minority. It is still to put all power and patronage at the desposal of the Radical majority. Bills have been introduced to reorganise the City Charter, and two large suburbs have been added to the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Council. The determination to cast out of the Legislature all members obnoxious to the majority has been made manifest in the extraordinary reports of the Committee on Elections, which seem to have disregarded the ordinary rules of investigation, and proceeded upon the direct purpose of ousting unacceptable members. There was a balance of some thousands in the Treasury to the credit of one special fund, while there was a deficiency in the contingent fund of the Legislature. A bill to transfer the excess to supply the deficiency was vetoed by the Governor, but was passed notwithstanding. It is but just to the Radicals to say that the Democrats assisted in this consummation, thus proving that men will harmonize on a proposition to divide money among themselves when they will not walk on the same side of the street in respect of what is jocularly termed party principles.

THE COLORED VOTE.

The Democratic Party have sensibly decided to accept the colored vote, if it is disposed to coöperate with them. The New-Orleans *Times* says:

"We have received several communications inquiring if negro clubs will be allowed to take part with the Democrats in the coming campaign. There is nothing in the world to prevent them so doing. Upon application to the State Central Committee at the Democratic headquarters their services will be cheerfully accepted, and positions assigned them in all political demonstrations made in behalf of the cause that aims at the overthrow of the carpet-baggers and scallawags. We would also advise them to lose no time in organization. The campaign has already opened and will be prosecuted with unflagging energy."

This is very judicious and in every respect just. The colored people have a preponderant vote, of which they cannot be deprived except with their own assent. This is not to be expected. It is, therefore, very important that the white citizen should receive the application of that vote for the restoration of the public welfare. This may only be done by securing the confidence of the colored people, and by explaining to them that their interests are identical with that of all other permanent citizens of the South. To deliver this vote to adventurers without a social tie may be to add the colored vote to that of the antagonists of Southern interests. Gradually and surely this division of the colored vote will be effected. The first step to secure their confidence would be to satisfy them that their title to themselves shall never be disturbed. This done the rest will follow. W. M. B.

CANADA.

Affairs in a General Muddle—Attempt to Conciliate the Various Factions—A Demoralized City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

Matters do not appear to be favorable to the Dominion Government just now. The appointment of Mr. HOWLAND has given offence to a section of the Ministerial supporters, who, in conjunction with the regular opponents of the Ministry, are endeavoring to create a feeling of uneasiness. The extreme Conservatives and the Brown Reformers are for once agreed that no one of foreign birth should be Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and on the strength of that they mean to oppose the Government in the coming election for West York. Mr. H. S. HOWLAND, brother of the new Governor, was selected as the Ministerial candidate, and as an opponent, Mr. AMOS WRIGHT, a former representative, but an exceedingly indifferent one as respects ability, was brought against him. That the latter was a very formidable opponent few really believed, yet Mr. HOWLAND seems to have thought so, for he now declines to go into the contest, although he actually began his canvass. It looks very like moral cowardice on his part to leave the field a day or two after an opponent enters it; but no doubt he thinks he has acted rightly, considering the strong Reform tendency of the constituency he was called upon to stand for. At present Mr. WRIGHT has the field to himself, but the friends of the Ministry are assured that he will not be elected by acclamation, as they have another candidate ready for the nomination, which takes place on Monday. The look out for the Government Party is rather poor, and I shall not be surprised if the Radical nominee is returned. Dr. BULL, who contested the Riding with a Conservative for the Local Legislature, and was unsuccessful, is spoken of as an opponent to Mr. WRIGHT, but he will hardly be induced to play Ministerialist to please those who opposed him at the last election.

AN ATTEMPT TO CONCILIATE.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Hon. JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD and Dr. TUPPER, have gone down to the maritime Provinces with the object, it is said, of making matters smooth with the Blue-noses. This attempt at conciliation comes rather late, and it will be hard to induce Mr. HOWE to quiet the Nova Scotians upon the promise of his being taken into the Cabinet. It is evident that something of this kind is in the wind. There is already a vacancy formerly filled by a Nova Scotian, and Mr. KENNY, it is known, is anxious to retire; so that the probability is the Premier desires to bring in Dr. TUPPER and Mr. HOWE. This can, of course, only be done by a compromise with the latter; but it is very doubtful if he will agree to such a thing. How Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD has been dragged into the business is a question not easily answered. The anti-ministerial journals boldly averred that he was mortally offended at the appointment of Mr. HOWLAND; but he has shown by his conduct that such was not the case, however much he may have swaggered prior to the inauguration, for when that event took place he was the second to congratulate the new Governor. Since then he and his namesake have been much together, and everybody is puzzled to understand how he could have been coaxed all the way down to the land of the Blue-noses, just to suit the whim of a man he was wont to despise, and who is said to have treated him shabbily in the matter of the Lieutenant Governorship. There will, perhaps, be some greater astonishment yet, for who can say what will grow out of this attempt to conciliate the Nova Scotians, and the Premier of Ontario at the same time? Stranger things have happened than that Mr. MACDONALD should become a member of the Dominion, although the head of the Provincial Cabinet.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

The Government is still left with a single representative at headquarters in the person of Mr. McDOUGALL, the Minister of Public Works, and the consequence is that public affairs are sadly neglected, as it is impossible for one Minister to attend to them properly. It is clear that a wretched system is in vogue, when every member of the Cabinet can at the same time absent himself from the seat of Government, as was the case a short time since. Mr. TILLEY is expected soon to join Mr. McDOUGALL, but even then it will be little better, as the Minister of Customs has not only his own arrears, but those of Mr. HOWLAND also to pull up. There will be a pretty state of confusion a month hence, when Ministers all get together again in the Departmental Buildings at Ottawa.

A GRAND MINISTERIAL TRIP.

It will be recollected that the Provincial Government of Ontario undertook to subsidize a steamer, to be placed on the Lake Superior route, and that they were charged with doing it as a consideration in favor of Mr. ROBERTSON, who resigned his seat for the town of Niagara, to allow Mr. Commissioner of Crown Lands RICHARDS to get into the Legislature. That steamer was the *Chicora*, a blockade-runner, built in England, and used during the late American war in an extensive trade with the South. The vessel was one of the finest class, and being too large to pass through the canals, was cut in two, and is at present being put together again at Buffalo, with the intention of being put on the Lake Superior route this season. The event is to be celebrated by a trip, in which the Provincial Ministers are to participate, ostensibly with the view of seeing the mining regions for themselves. So bad is the mining policy of the Government, and so loudly is it condemned, that Ministers see the necessity of making this pretence of visiting the mining country at the head of Lake Superior. How many members intend going on the trip is not known, but of course Mr. RICHARDS is to head the party. It is to be hoped that he will come back imbued with a proper sense of what is due to those who embark in the silver mines of Algoma. This *Chicora* subsidy is a great injustice to the steamer which has for some seasons regularly made the route and carried the mails. Of course, there is not business for both boats—one not having enough to do to make it an object to keep on the route without carrying the mails, which is done by contract, and it is only too obvious that the *Algoma* will have to be withdrawn, as her rival is to be backed up with a subsidy of $11,000 for each season.

A DEMORALIZED CITY.

The so-called ambitious little City of Hamilton is just now in a terrible way—in fact, is thoroughly demoralized, and it will require almost superhuman exertions to place it again on a respectable footing. For many years it has been troubled with a Police difficulty. Three years ago it got rid of its Chief and Deputy Chief of Police for alleged malversation of office. Their successors were appointed, but very soon the deputy was dismissed for some cause or other. Since then there has been more or less difficulty, and finally it culminated in the Recorder of the city, who is the chief judicial functionary, being ordered to make an investigation into certain charges preferred against the Chief and his deputy, the result of which was the dismissal of the Chief and the resignation of the other. The Chief of Police, it appears, had been some six months in possession of a summons against the Recorder to show cause why he should not be held to account for $2,000 debenture, or bond, placed in his hands for safe keeping, but which, as alleged, he had sold and applied the proceeds to his own use. This the Chief held over the Recorder's head, in the expectation of preventing him giving an unfavorable judgment, or voting, as a Police Commissioner, for his (the Chief's) dismissal. The Recorder not being deterred by the threat, the dismissed Chief put it in execution, and on Thursday last the Recorder was committed to take his trial at the Assizes. Yesterday the Ex-Chief was also placed under arrest, and is to be examined to-day upon the charges of perjury and obtaining money under false pretences. But this is not all, for the Police Magistrate is threatened with an investigation into his conduct, no less than about a dozen charges being about to be preferred against him. Verily, if ever a place required to be reconstructed, that place is the City of Hamilton.

KENTUCKY.

Great Speech by Gen. W. T. Ward, an Enthusiastic Kentucky Blairite—Viewing the Situation from a Southern Democratic Standpoint.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 26, 1868.

This ex-Kentucky member of Congress and ex-Brevet United States Volunteer Major-General, per announcement, delivered himself, last night, to a small and comparatively spiritless and unresponsive audience, far from the fighting pitch to which he wrought himself. Gen. W. T. WARD is a fair specimen of our military renegades who swear by Gen. BLAIR'S nominating and accepting letters. He reëchoes the "trumpet tones" of those revolutionary manifestoes. BLAIR'S Broadhead bid and "its splendid appendix" are the Alpha and Omega, the cue and inspiration of the outbursts of his Kentucky Wards. Gen. WARD is full of bad blood, boiling over against black and white Radicals. Evidently, if he had power, he would "with the Democratic besom clean out the whole Radical concern from the Penobscot to the Edisto, and the Potomac to the Rio Grande." In 1866 and 1867, as a "Union Democrat," he fired away against our dominant rebel Democratic Party, whom he would conquer at the polls or die in the attempt. Now, a suppliant tool of that *Courier* party, beslimed with the *Courier's* praise for his "patriotic devotion to the Constitution," and stuffed with *Courier* cartridges, he blazes away with Blairish vim against us devoted Radicals alone. To-day's *Courier* remarks: "Gen. WARD's speech last night has created more sensation than any speech delivered in Louisville for years. It was enthusiastically and universally commended; full of original and striking thoughts, suggestive facts, unanswerable logic, and thrilling eloquence tingling the ear, stirring the blood, and lingering in the memory."

It certainly was a memorable, bloody and thunderous speech of an ex-Union General, bedaubed with rebel war-paint, and sensational enough for any Southern Democratic Kukluxian and Kilkennian. His thoughts breathed slaughter and havoc to "these black and white destroyers of human happiness." His "facts" more than "suggested" another and speedy war. His logic was the logic of the bayonet and the bowie. His eloquence was the eloquence of a revolutionary madman against the "most unmixed and unmitigated tyranny under the sun."

This Kentucky Hotspur, in the cast-off uniform of the lost cause, avers that the Radical rebellion is an hundred-fold more damnable and damning than was the Southern rebellion which "he did as much to put down as any other man, except a few," and it must be put down by the ballot or the bullet; that he, as a devoted lover of the Union, is as ready, by any and every needful means, to crush the Radical rebels as he was the Confederates; that a war infinitely more terrible than the last will certainly come, if the Radical traitors to Union and Liberty are not put down in November, and in case of a Democratic defeat by force and fraud, he, Gen. W. T. WARD, will pitch in with the first and formest to "resist, overthrow and destroy them and their power," and especially to "kill and, if need be, exterminate the dominant niggers and carpet-baggers who are lording it over the Southern people." PONTIAC.

Port Jervis Items—Rattlesnakes Killed by Women—Accidents, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, Sunday, Aug. 2, 1868.

A few days ago the wife of ELI FULLER, residing in Montague, Sussex County, N. J., while engaged in her household duties, her attention was attracted by an unusual noise proceeding from a box near the stove. Approaching the spot whence the sound issued, what was her astonishment to behold a huge rattlesnake coiled up evidently preparing to make a spring at her. Nothing daunted at the situation, she instantly seized a poker, and as his snakeship sprung at her she jumped aside, and with a few well directed blows dispatched the "varmint." The snake measured over five feet in length and was the possessor of ten rattles.

In the same neighborhood, a young lady named ELIZA SHERWOOD, while in an orchard, was attracted by the barking of a dog. Upon going to the spot she saw a rattlesnake which made several unsuccessful attempts to strike her. Miss SHERWOOD succeeded in bringing the snake to terms in a short time, and carried it home as a trophy. It measured four feet and six inches and contained nine rattles.

If the theory that the rattlesnake does not produce rattles until the second year, and after that but one a year, be true, it proves that the snake killed by Miss FULLER was eleven years old.

Venomous reptiles are more numerous in this locality, the present season, than they have been for years within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

The annual Convention of the Sabbath Schools of Orange County, will be held at Washingtonville, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Friday night at Port Jervis, a man named JOHN BERG, while passing between a train and caboose which was being coupled, was thrown on the track and had his arm cut off, and otherwise seriously injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Fatal Results of a Law Suit in Tennessee.

From the Memphis Post, July 29.

A bloody affray occurred yesterday afternoon in the suburbs, not far from the State Female College, in which a father and son were both wounded, the latter mortally. Mr. L. H. COE, of this city, early this year leased a place to Mr. J. BOTT, Sr. The latter gave his notes for the rent and planted a crop on the place. When the notes became due he failed to meet them, and Mr. COE sued Mr. BOTT, and obtained a judgment and a writ of ejectment against him. The writ was served on BOTT immediately, and he was to have moved on Friday last, but was given by the Sheriff until Wednesday (to-day) to move. On Thursday last Mr. COE was riding by the place, and saw a lot of hands in the corn-field, with hatchets and knives hacking down the standing crop. He called out to them to desist. He found a son of Mr. BOTT and remonstrated with him, and he ordered the hands for the time to desist. While WILLIAM COE was conversing in the road with Constable ADAMS, who had come up, he overheard some one threatening to kill him, and turning saw BOTT, Sr, approaching him, with a shot-gun cocked and raised in a threatening manner. COE told BOTT that he was unarmed, but that he could shoot if he wanted. Young BOTT and ADAMS, when the old man first approached, moved off, thinking that he would shoot instantly, but came back, and by earnest entreaty, with considerable difficulty, prevailed on BOTT not to shoot. During the time BOTT was threatening COE he said frequently that he wanted to kill him any way, for having maltreated his sons during the war, referring, as is supposed, to his sons being conscripted into the rebel service.

Mr. COE after BOTT had become pacified, rode off. Having some business in the neighborhood yesterday, Mr. COE rode out there, and having been thus threatened before, went armed with a double-barrelled shot-gun, loaded with buckshot. He passed by the place, which BOTT still occupied, but did not see him. He learned, however, that BOTT was having the fence torn down and destroyed. Returning by there in the evening, in company with a Mr. GEORGE MEXERS, he met BOTT in the road, a little way from the house. He spoke to him and asked him if he intended moving to-morrow, (to-day,) and BOTT answered "yes." Mr. COE then informed BOTT what he had heard about the fencing, and asked him if it was so. BOTT replied by cursing him in the vilest manner, from which COE ordered him to desist, saying that he had already taken enough from him. With this BOTT jumped up on the fence and called to his son, who was at the house, to fetch him his carbine. The young man, as soon as his father called, came out with a gun, and walked rapidly down the road toward COE, raising the gun as he did so. When he got within eighty yards or so, COE ordered him to halt, and, on his advancing nearer, repeated the order, adding that he (COE) would kill him if he came any nearer. COE repeated the warning, but young HOTT still advanced, with the carbine at a "ready," and when within about forty yards COE fired one barrel at him, and he fell to the earth without speaking. Meanwhile, the elder BOTT had gotten inside the inclosure or field in which the house stood, and was making his way toward his son, and when the shot was fired he was within a few feet of him, on the opposite side of the fence. As the young man fell he jumped on the fence and attempted to pick up the gun, Mr. COE calling to him not to touch it or he would fire. He disregarded the warning, and Mr. COE fired the second barrel, wounding but not disabling him. Mr. COE then left and came directly to the city and surrendered himself to Sheriff CURRY, who took him before Justice GRIFFITH, by whom he was released on $2,000 to appear to-day. Young BOTT died in the course of an hour after the shooting, but the wound of the father, though serious and dangerous, is not necessarily mortal.

Death from a Singular Cause.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 31.

WILLIAM BRUCKMAN, a youth, yesterday came to his death in a most singular manner. WILLIAM was the driver of a one-horse cart for Mr. OSTERMEYER, who was excavating a cellar. After he had got his load he got on the edge of his cart, his feet outside, and started for the river bank. In the meantime he wound the whip lash around his neck, the end falling over and touching the wheel. His horse was somewhat captious and did not go to suit him. He endeavored hurriedly to unwind the lash from his neck, with which to strike and punish him, and in doing so it became wound round and fastened to a spoke in one of the wheels. He was unable to stop the horse or unfasten the lash from his neck. The consequence was, as the wheel revolved he was pulled from his seat under the wheel, which passed over the lower part of his abdomen. He was extricated from the perilous position as soon as possible. Extreme pain followed, and he was taken to his home on Seventeenth-street. Dr. CONZELMAN was called and administered such remedies and made such applications as the boy's condition seemed to require, but without avail, for death ensued at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Thrown from the Track—Miraculous Escape of the Passengers.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial, Aug. 1.

The Chicago express train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which left this city at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, met with quite a serious accident near Birmingham Station, about seven miles down the road. At that point the entire train, consisting of the locomotive, tender, baggage and smoking cars and four passenger coaches were thrown off the track by two spikes which lay across one of the rails. The locomotive ran against the bank on the right of the track, damaging it very considerably. The tender was thrown over the embankment, while the smoking and baggage cars were thrown to the edge of the bank, and were badly damaged. None of the passenger cars went over the embankment, but some of them were badly damaged by being crushed together. The engineer of the train, WILLIAM TABOR, had his right arm broken, and was otherwise severely injured by being pitched violently against the boiler. When discovered he was lying in front of the furnace of the engine, and might have been fatally burned had not assistance been rendered when it was. The fireman and other employes of the train escaped uninjured. Strange to say, none of the passengers received any serious injury, and nearly all escaped with slight bruises or cuts. One of the passengers, a gentleman, had his hand severely cut by being thrown against the window. A curious circumstance happened to one of the male passengers. He was standing near the door of the car at the time of the accident, and the force of the collision pitched him through the glass in the door of the car in which he was, through the window in the door of the other car. All the injury he received was some slight cuts from the glass.

PERSONAL.—Quite a popular lecturer, Mr. JNO. GREENWOOD, Jr., whilom manager of Barnum's Museum in this City, is about to yield to a loud "call" from the West, as well as one from Exeter Hall, London, and will deliver a series of brilliant lectures on Palestine, which he recently visited in the *Quaker City*.

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From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

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MARRIED.

MACFARLANE—GROSER.—On Friday, July 31, in St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. Wm. A. W. Maybin, Rector, JOHN MACFARLANE to EMILY M., daughter of Thomas W. Groser.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, at her late residence, No. 13 Bond-st., Brooklyn, ELIZA ANN, wife of Lewis P. Atkinson, and daughter of the late Joseph Giraud, of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BABCOCK.—On Sunday, Aug. 2, EDWARD W., infant son of Nichols H. and Mary F. Babcock.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the family, 58th-st. and East River. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

BRUCE.—At Puerto Principe, Island of Cuba, on Monday, July 6, of yellow fever, ROBERT FRANCIS BRUCE, aged 14 years. Also, on Saturday, July 11, of yellow fever, WILLIAM BRUCE, aged 12 years, sons of Robert K. Bruce, Esq., of New-York.

☞ California papers please copy.

BURTIS.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, on board the steamboat *New Champion*, LIZZIE LEE, daughter of John H. and Mary G. Burtis, aged 8 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family, also those of her grandfather, James B. Thomson, LL. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 306 Bedford-av., near Gates-av., Brooklyn.

COX.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, MARY L. COX, aged 55 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John De Lamater, No. 517 West 23d-st., on Monday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

DORNIN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 1, MAMIE, only child of William C. and Mary J. Dornin, aged 15 months.

Funeral services at Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ESLER.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 1, CHARLES LOCKWOOD, eldest son of Edward and Kate B. Esler, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Clinton-st., near South-st., Hudson City, N. J., on Monday afternoon, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock. Carriages will leave the Hoboken Ferry at 12½ o'clock.

FOSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 1, of cholera infantum, GEORGE NORTH, son of Chester M. and Harriet M. Foster, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 322 Cumberland-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock.

HUTCHINSON.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday, Aug. 1, JOHN B. HUTCHINSON, aged 30 years, late of Washington, D. C.

His remains will be taken to Pepperell, Mass., for interment.

LOCKWOOD.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 2, ARTHUR, infant son of Charles A. and the late Louisa C. Lockwood.

The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment this (Monday) afternoon, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock.

MARCKWALD.—At Garrison's, on Saturday, Aug. 1, OSCAR, son of Samuel and Sarah Marckwald, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 136 West 12th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 9½ o'clock.

NEWELL.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 1, CHARLES WILLIAMS, only child of Clarence D. and Hattie W. Newell, aged 5 months and 18 days.

OVERBAUGH.—On Saturday, Aug. 1, HATTIE E., only daughter of A. W. and the late Mary A. Overbaugh, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 84 Morton-st., on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

POTTER.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 2, PHEBE MARIA, second daughter of Right Rev. Bishop Potter.

Burial services will be held in St. George's Church, Schenectady, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock in the morning.

PURDY.—Suddenly, CATHARINE, wife of Wm. M. Purdy, and daughter of the late A. G. Valentine.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

PRINIE.—At Sunny Brae, on Sunday, Aug. 2, PETER PRINIE, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, East Chester, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mt. Vernon to meet the train leaving New-Haven Railroad Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11½ A. M.

SAHLER.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Sunday, July 26, HENRY HASBROUCK, only child of Rev. D. Du Bois and Adeliza F. Sahler, and grandson of B. W. Merriam, Esq., aged 1 year and 4 months.

SMART.—At Evergreen Lawn, Flushing, on 7th day, 8th month, 1st, ELIZABETH FRANKLIN, wife of William Smart, in the 71st year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on 4th day, the 5th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. Carriages at Flushing Depot.

TODD.—On Friday evening, July 31, ELIZABETH MALLOCH, wife of John Todd.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 96 Bond, corner of Bergen-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

WALSH.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, July 30, HENRY WALSH, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Monday, Aug. 3, at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

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EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

The Union Pacific Railroad and the "Great American Desert" Through Which it is Said to Pass.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHEYENNE, Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

After two days' pleasantly spent in seeing the principal points of interest in and about Omaha, and which I hurriedly described in my two last letters, our party started for the objective point, as we say in the army, on the morning of Tuesday, July 21, having been joined by Ex-Gov. SAUNDERS, Mr. FROST, the purchasing agent of the company, also continuing with us. I found the Governor a very intelligent and agreeable gentleman, and am indebted to him for much useful information in regard to the agricultural and mineral resources of Nebraska and Dakotah Territory. He is himself a large land-owner and speaks from an experience of several years residence, having been appointed by Mr. LINCOLN Governor of Nebraska while that State was in a Territorial condition, and is thoroughly identified with the interests of this now rising State. In this letter I purpose to give your readers the result of my conference with the Governor, indorsed as it is, in many instances, by my own observation, of what I saw of the country along the whole line of the Union Pacific Road, as far as it is now completed.

In leaving Omaha the road runs south on a line with the Missouri for a distance of eight or ten miles, where, forming an elbow, it runs in a northwesterly direction to Fremont, some thirty-five miles further on, where it strikes the Platte River, the northern bank of which it traverses in a line almost due west, crossing the north fork of that river 291 miles west of Omaha.

The soil all along this valley of the Platte is of a rich, alluvial character, producing splendid crops of wheat, oats, corn, barley, &c., and the natural grass of the prairie grows in great luxuriance, making herding a very profitable business. Owing to the depth and looseness of the soil along these rich bottom lands, the farmer will never suffer from either drougth or excessive rains—in dry weather evaporation drawing the moisture to the surface, and the loose friable soil absorbing the excessive water in rainy seasons. This fact has already attracted most of the settlers to this region, and along the Platte are some very extensive farms, and the country for one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles west of Omaha presents but few indications of those "western wilds" to which we had been looking forward. The average yield of wheat from these lands is 30 to 35 bushels to the acre, and of corn 45 to 55 bushels. The larger fruits have not yet been cultivated to any great extent, but the raspberry, strawberry, and all the smaller and vine fruits grow wildly in great abundance, and the grape is said to prosper here almost as well as in California, and there is no reason why a few years hence we may not expect a large supply of wines from this region. The country is well watered both by the Elkhorn and Loup Fork of the Platte with their numerous tributaries, both streams having their source away up in the northwestern part of the State and flowing south and east, the former joining the Platte thirty miles from the Missouri and the latter at Eldorado, fifty miles further west. We noticed very little vegetables growing, the farmers seeming to devote themselves almost entirely to the raising of wheat and corn and other cereal crops. I presume these are the most remunerative, for surely with a country so well drained and watered vegetables of every kind must do well. The country here also is tolerably well wooded, but the timber is of rather a stunted growth, consisting chiefly of cottonwood and scrub-oak, but trees of almost any kind planted by the settlers thrive and attain a rapid growth in a few years, Gov. SAUNDERS informs me, and of this fact we had ample testimony at Omaha. To the sportsman these bottom-lands offer a rich field, the prairie chickens, even at this early season, being exceedingly abundant and of large size. Snipe, too, abound; and late in the season I learn wild duck are to be had in immense quantities. After passing Lone Tree Station, 130 miles west of Omaha, we rode over a section of about 40 miles, which may indeed be called a desert, the land parched and dry, and nothing but dust, dust, dust, till eyes, ears, nose and mouth were filled. Now, indeed, we felt we were in for it. No trees, no water, not a vestige of vegetation or a single indication of life, with the exception of a few prairie dogs and a solitary gray wolf scampering over the parched sand-hills, as the locomotive tore along at a speed of over 40 miles an hour, and smoothly enough we traveled, even at that high rate, proving conclusively that the Union Pacific Railroad is substantially built. As we reach the station, near Fort Kearney, we emerge from this cloud of dust, and the land again begins to show signs of vegetation, and as we advance it still improves, and presents once more the appearance of good prairie land, of a slightly rolling character, but still very little wood or water to be seen till we pass Fort McPherson and reach the neighborhood of the North Platte, which stream we cross and again strike into a rich alluvial soil lying between the two forks of the river well wooded and watered for miles away to the west, and capable of producing almost any kind of crops. The road now runs along the south fork of the Platte River, and the country, though rich and well suited to agricultural purposes, is in its native condition, with, at but very long intervals, an occasional field of corn. From the North Platte Station to Cheyenne, we traveled over during the night, and of course I had no opportunity to notice the character of the country, but on our return we will pass this section in daylight, and I shall give you the result of my observations in a future letter.

Educational Matters in Connecticut.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 1.

This session of the General Assembly marks an important era in the history of education. The joint Standing Committee, Messrs. Brainerd, of the Senate, and Sprague, Seymour, Topliff, Fenner, Graves, Hotchkiss, Hurd and Woodward, of the House, were in session daily, and performed an unusual amount of work. Among the more important measures which they recommended, and which passed both branches of the Assembly, were the following:

1. The abolition of the odious rate bill system, thus making the school entirely free to rich and poor alike. In lieu of the rate bills of tuition, each town is required to levy an annual tax of not less than six-tenths of a mill on the dollar of the grand list for the support of schools. Unless this system shall work results in Connecticut directly the reverse of what it has done in other States, the change will be one of great benefit to the cause of popular education.

2. The distribution of a considerable proportion of the public money to the school districts on the basis of average daily attendance at the public schools. The money thus distributed is that which comes from the town deposit fund, amounting to about $45,000, and the money raised by a town tax of fourtenths of a mill on the $1, amounting to about $120,000 a year. The obvious and necessary effect of such a mode of distribution must be to promote a large and regular attendance at the common school, for it is made the pecuniary interest of every man to have as large an average attendance in his district as practicable. Thus a premium is placed upon punctuality.

3. Among the last acts of the Assembly there was appropriated the handsome sum of $3,000 for the support and encouragement of teachers' institutes. Hitherto the appropriation has been $960. By this new appropriation the State Board of Education will be able to hold at least two of these conventions of teachers in every county. It is believed that the beneficial effects of this agency will thus be made to reach every teacher and every school district, with scarcely an exception, and that new life and more correct ideas will be infused into the whole work of common school instruction.

The only drawback to this flattering picture is the failure to reopen the State Normal School.

Tragedy in Greene County, Ohio.

We have already published a full account of a horrible affair, of which the Xenia (Ohio) *Torchlight* gives the following particulars:

"On last Thursday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a man named WILLIAM FLETCHER, residing one mile north of Byron, in this County, was shot through the body by his step-son, HENRY WILSON, living on the same place. The ball passed near the heart, breaking his backbone and killing him almost instantly. The dreadful affair appears to have been the termination of a domestic difficulty of long standing, and as the facts in the case are somewhat involved in the same, we give them with the rumors as developed by the unfortunate occurrence. It appears that FLETCHER had married WILSON's mother several months ago, and that her sons, to the number of four or five, had been greatly outraged thereby. It is stated that WILSON had vowed vengeance against his father-in-law on divers occasions—had sworn to take his life, burn his barn, or otherwise afflict him. FLETCHER's horses had been turned loose and his corn stolen, all of which he laid to the charge of his step-son, WILSON. On the night of the sad occurrence FLETCHER, whose wife was lying sick, thought he heard a noise in his barn-yard, and went out armed with a revolver, shotgun and slung-shot to look after the noise, which, he imagined, proceeded from the depredations of his embittered step-son. He had not proceeded many rods from his house when he met with his death as stated. WILSON, in company with his brothers, had been to this city on a spree, and, it is supposed, was intoxicated when he committed the murder. A basket belonging to WILSON, found in FLETCHER's corn crib, warrants the supposition that he was engaged in stealing corn when the approach of FLETCHER incited him to murder. The story of WILSON conflicts with these supposed facts. He says that he started over to see his mother, and that when he arrived at the gate, about one hundred yards from the house, he was confronted by FLETCHER; that a quarrel and a scuffle ensued; that FLETCHER struck him over the head with his shotgun, and getting him down, succeeded in throttling him; that he (WILSON) thereupon drew his pistol and shot him in self-defence. WILSON was arrested and taken before Esquire BENNETT, of Fairfield, where an examination was waived. The prisoner was brought to this city last Sunday night and lodged in jail."

The Woolen Exposition in Chicago—Official Programme.

The following official notification is published in the Chicago papers:

The exercises will commence at 10:30 o'clock, Tuesday morning, Aug. 3.

1. Opening address by Gov. OGLESBY.
2. Address of welcome by Mayor RICE.
3. Address, "Manufacturing Industry and the Importance of Associated Effort," by Hon. S. S. HAYES.
4. Address by E. B. WARD, Esq., President of the National Manufacturers' Association.
5. Address by HERMAN RASTER, Esq., editor of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*.

At 12:15 o'clock the Association will visit the Board of Trade, by invitation. At 3 o'clock an excursion will be made to the stock yards, by invitation of E. B. PHILLIPS, President Michigan Southern Railroad. The Great Western Light Guard Band will be in attendance.

Evening.—In the evening will occur a business meeting. W. G. CUTLER, Esq., of Milwaukee, will read a paper on practical manufacturing in the West. GEO. B. STEBBINS, Esq., Secretary National Manufacturers' Association, will deliver an address.

WEDNESDAY.

Exhibition and examination of goods. An excursion to the crib will be made during the afternoon on the steamer *Mayflower*.

Evening.—Convention of Wool-Growers and Manufacturers. Addresses will be made by Col. DANIEL NEEDHAM, Secretary of the New-England Agricultural Society, and New-England Wool-Growers' Association; Hon. A. M. GARLAND, President of the Illinois Wool-Growers' Association; Hon. S. P. BEARDMAN, Secretary Illinois Wool-Growers' Association; Hon. J. P. REYNOLDS, Secretary Illinois State Agricultural Society; Hon. J. H. GRINNELL, President Iowa Wool-Growers' Association, and other distinguished representatives of the wool-growing interest; also, by members of the Manufacturers' Association.

THURSDAY.

Reports of committees and trade sale. The trade sale will open at 10 o'clock, and will be under direction of W. A. BUTLERS & Co. Tickets to the exposition can be obtained of the officers, at the hotels, and at the newspaper office, by application. A committee will be in attendance at parlor No. 1, Tremont House, to give all necessary information.

GEORGE S. BOWEN, President.
JESSE MCALLISTER, Secretary.

The Republican Nominations for Congress in Michigan.

From the Detroit Advertiser, July 31.

The renomination of Hon. AUSTIN BLAIR in the Third District, and Hon. THOS. W. FERRY in the Fourth, completes our Congressional ticket, which now stands as follows: Districts—First, FERNANDO C. BEAMAN; Second, WM. L. STOUGHTON; Third, AUSTIN BLAIR; Fourth, THOS. W. FERRY; Fifth, OMAR D. CONGER; Sixth, RANDOLPH STRICKLAND.

The Democratic Congressional Convention will be held in the First District on Aug. 12, at Adrian; in the Third District, at Jackson, Aug. 6; and in the Fourth District, at Grand Rapids, Aug. 12. The Republicans have renominated the present members, with the exception of Gen. STOUGHTON in the Second District, and Mr. CONGER in the Fifth. The renomination of Gov. BLAIR and Mr. FERRY was but respects merited, and the fact that there was no opposition to their renomination, shows that their attention to the interests of their respective districts and fidelity to the political principles they profess are thoroughly appreciated by their constituents. Our ticket complete is an able and a strong one, and we confidently trust will be elected entire, although not without active work in the First, Fifth and Sixth Districts. Mr. UPSON and Mr. TROWBRIDGE both retire after long service, having made a most honorable record in a period of public service highly important and peculiarly trying.

It is in contemplation to hold three Soldiers mass meetings in New-Jersey during the coming campaign—one at Camden, one at Trenton, and the third at Newark.

FINANCIAL

LETTERS OF CREDIT
For Travelers Abroad.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of Credit to travelers on JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe.
Four per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.
Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.
CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900: SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:
Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.
Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.
The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.
The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.
Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.
Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted.
B. E. SMITH, President.

LOGANSPORT, Ind. July 28, 1868.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1 on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON R. W. COMPANY, guaranteed by the C. and I. C. R. W. Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., less Government tax.
B. E. SMITH, President.

ALL SHARES OF THE NORWICH MINING Company on which the assessment due April 6, 1868, remains unpaid, will be sold at auction at noon on the 1st day of September next, at No. 44 Exchange-place, according to law, except such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment. By order of Directors.
S. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.
Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.
Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.
Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	115½	115½	5-20 C., '67	108⅞	109⅛
Coupon, 1881	115¾	116⅛	5-20 C., '68	109	109¼
5-20 Reg., 1862	113½	113⅝	10-40 Registered	104⅜	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	114¼	114⅜	10-40 Coupon	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	111	111¼	Gold	145	....
5-20 Coupon, '65	112⅛	112¼	July, 7.30	108	....
5-20 C. '65, Jan. & July	108⅜	108½			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FRANK & GANS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.
Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.
Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.
Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.
FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, July 29, 1868, as follows:
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE
INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES,
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.
Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:
Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.
D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.
W. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 21, 1868.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.
WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, at the New-York office of the Company.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

CITY OF PEORIA COUPONS.—COUPONS of the City of Peoria maturing Aug. 1, 1868, and payable in New-York, will be paid by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
Corner Wall and William sts.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.
A. STODDART, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.
The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway, July 30, 1868.
Cash Capital and Surplus, $270,862 24.
At a recent election, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
FRED'D SCHUCHARDT, H. BLYDENBURGH,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JOSIAH H. BURTON,
EDW'D BURCKHARDT, JAQUES GUEDIN,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN, SAM'L M. BECKLEY,
N. W. STUYVESANT, ALEX. M. AGNEW,
WM. BLOODGOOD, RICH. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. F. CARY, JR., WM. H. GEBHARD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS, ROB'T STUYVESANT,
DAVID JONES, JOHN D. BREZ,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, OLIVER K. KING,
EDWARD COOPER, FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
W. D. WADDINGTON, JOHN R. SMITH,
WM. SCHALL, BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI, RICHARD M. HARISON,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO.
At a meeting of the Board held this day, W. D. WADDINGTON, for President, and N. W. STUYVESANT, for Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,
$270,862 24.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,
OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT.
FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 22, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........130,423
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
EIGHT PER CENT.,
free from tax, payable on the first day of August, 1868.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.
A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable Aug. 1.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.
This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.
Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.
Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.
Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.
THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and re-opened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., July 28, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable at their office in this City, on the 10th day of August, 1868, to the Stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as Stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. Transfer book will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, Aug. 10, proximo.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on the 1st of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 1.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM C. ANNAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. WHITENACK and ISAAC WHITNACK, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 3, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FULLER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Fuller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of July, 1868.
au3-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. KIRK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William M. Kirk, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1868.
jy27-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of H. FRISBIE BURCHARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by H. Frisbie Burchard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st. (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868.
jy27-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. SON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John P. Son, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1868.
jy27-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES SPORBORG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Moses Sporborg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1868.
jy27-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MERRILL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph Merrill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1868.
jy20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLOTTE KIRK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charlotte Kirk, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1868.
jy20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB H. MILLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacob H. Miller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Hon. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of July, 1868.
jy20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WHITE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George W. White, of Flatbush, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868.
E. B. ELWOOD, Assignee,
jy27-law3wM* No. 71 Broadway.

NO. 1,455.—IN THE UNITED STATES DIStrict Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN S. VAN WINKLE and EDWARD H. VAN WINKLE, JR., bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John S. Van Winkle and Edward H. Van Winkle, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868.
EDWARD H. VAN WINKLE, Assignee.
jy27-law3wM* No. 25 West 9th-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES McBRIEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles McBrien, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who, to wit, on the 25th day of May, 1868, has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy27-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE H. TILTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 17th day of July, A. D. 1868.
jy20-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 509.—In the matter of ABEL DOWNS, a bankrupt.—By order of said Court.—Notice is hereby given according to law to all creditors of the said bankrupt to appear on the 17th day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court, at the United States Court Rooms at Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated Buffalo, July 15, 1868. M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.
A. P. ROSE, Attorney. jy20-law3wM.

NO. 1,549.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM ATWATER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Atwater, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au3-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN ASH, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS L. McELRATH, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT BRISTOL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW WESSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Wesson, Walter & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 3, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MERRICK MEYERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au3-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENNO LASK, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Benno Lask, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated City of New-York, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au3-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,551.—IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB STADEKER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Stadeker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy27-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,524.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB LANSING, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Lansing, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868.
E. W. SPAULDING, Assignee.
au3-law3wM*

NO. 1,547.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Jones, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868.
au3-law3wM* E. W. SPAULDING, Assignee.

NO. 1,522.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANANIAS M. CAMERON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ananias M. Cameron, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au3-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO F. ROBBINS, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alonzo F. Robbins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN P. MANN, Assignee,
au3-law3wM* No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK PLATT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank Platt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of May, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy27-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Desire to announce that they have added to their business a
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
in which they will keep the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTEED.
With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE
in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SET OF HOUSEhold furniture, including nearly all requisite for a three-story brick house. The same is nearly new and will be sold at a low price. An excellent opportunity to a party contemplating housekeeping this Fall. Address FURNITURE, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers and housekeepers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS LADIES' maids, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, houseworkers for gentlemen's families, English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerk, familiar with the notion or dry-goods business. Address in own handwriting, with references, IMPORTER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED—GOOD BRICKlayers can find steady employment, at ten hours per day, at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, St. John's Park. Highest wages paid.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-AV.—Wanted a number of first-class servants, viz.: Cook, laundresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, and girls of all work.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-GIRL; must be clean, tidy and intelligent. Apply at No. 222 Madison-av., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL AGENT WANTED—Unusual opportunity. Address LIFE ENDOWMENT, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—HARNESS MAKER AT NO. 809 Flushing-av., corner Kent-av., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Have constantly on hand a large stock of
MOSQUITO NETS
OF UMBRELLA, STANDARD AND other new and improved models, in
WHITE AND PINK LACE
and Gauze. Also a full assortment of
MOSQUITO BARS AND LACES,
in pink, white and blue, every width,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

R. H. MACY.
We shall keep up through the dull season of Summer a full assortment of
RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
THREAD, LLAMA, AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MILLINERY GOODS.
At our usual low prices, and we sell nothing but first-class goods.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.
At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

ENTREPOT DES INDES.
INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS.
LACE.
FRAINAIS GRAMAGNAC.
NORMAN & CHANDON, Successors.
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, and Nos. 32 and 36 Rue Feydeau, Paris.
The greatest importers of Cashmere Shawls since 1825, and represented in India by their French agents, (thus putting aside all intermedium,) who manage the manufactories of their shawls at Cashmere and Umritzer (Punjab.)
LACE MANUFACTORIES
at Alencon, Caen, Bayeaux and Brussels, of the newest and richest patterns, being their exclusive property.
SUPERIOR FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
Immense assortment of all three articles.
FIXED PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
FROM AUCTION,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
1 CASE BLACK ALPACAS 62½c., WORTH $1.
1 CASE SCOTCH GINGHAMS 25c., WORTH 50c.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females, with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, NEAR Spring-st., treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with 3½ years' City reference from her last place (the lady can be seen); a situation, or would do nursing and plain sewing; is fully competent in either capacity. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do plain sewing and chamberwork; or would take care of children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 590 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, excellent chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, young girls, &c., City and country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; will do plain washing; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Will go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer and ironer: has unexceptional City reference as to character and capability; no objection to a large family; wages $12. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has lived with the best families in the City; no objections to the country or a private boarding house. Call for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress, (first class;) understands fluting and all kinds laundry work; refers to her last place, where she lived seven years. Apply at No. 33 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c., thoroughly; no objection to the country; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, &c., for the City or country, at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man, as vegetable and florist gardener, understanding gardening in all its branches. Good testimonials from his last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City and country references; has no objections to City or country. Address J. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as gardener with a small family, who understands general gardening, greenhouse and graperies; can bring good recommendation from his last employer. Address Y. M. T., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent man, of experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a competent groom, good and steady; has seven years' reference. Apply to E. L., No. 448 6th-av., harness store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and is willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address T. F., Box 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, who understands his business thoroughly, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK—GREAT BARGAINS.
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway. Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTING AND JOBBING DRUG business of thirteen years' standing for sale for $50,000. For particulars, apply to C. VON HESSE, 39 Nassau-st.

PERSONAL.

TO E.—WHAT WOULD I NOT GIVE TO BE with you? Your every look and every word is as dear to me as life itself, and will be FOREVER.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA.....Aug. 8 | EUROPA.....Aug. 29
BRITANNIA.....Aug. 15 | IOWA.....Sept. 5
HIBERNIA.....Aug. 22 | COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 15
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA.....Aug. 13 | SIBERIA.....Aug. 27
MALTA.....Aug. 20 | ALEPPO.....Sept. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.
The favorite sidewheel steamer ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 43 North River, Aug. 8.
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR.....Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 108 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, FORBES, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown; Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 8—ALASKA, (new,) Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 5.
Freight received on and after Monday, 3d inst.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER PERIT,
CAPT. E. A. DELANOY,
Is now receiving freight at Pier 4, North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.
The favorite steamer TYBEE will follow the PERIT.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL.....SATURDAY, AUG. 8.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR Independent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, and THAMES on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

NEWPORT TRAVEL.

Passengers for Newport, by taking the 8 o'clock morning train from 27th-st., via New-Haven and Shore Line Railways, will connect, except in case of extraordinary detention, with steamer at Providence, and reach Newport before 7 o'clock.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Commutation tickets will be issued at the ticket office of the Company, Roosevelt-st. Ferry, on and after Aug 1, from 12 to 3 o'clock.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A.M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE,
OLD NO. 15, RUE SCRIBE—NOS. 19 AND 21.
The manager of the Hotel de l'Athenee, in calling the attention of the traveling public to the change of Nos. in Rue Scribe, takes this opportunity to offer his numerous guests his sincere thanks for their very liberal patronage given to his new establishment.
Mr. Pollonais shall continue to deserve their confidence by his utmost care and excellent management of his hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESTORED

Without medicine or expense.—Dyspepsia, phthisis, nervous and liver complaints cured by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. Copies of 70,000 cures, including His Holiness the Pope, Lord Stuart De Decies, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., sent gratis on demand. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York; also, at T. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway; DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and all grocers, chemists and druggists.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 8,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS—FOR SALE CHEAP—Twelve Trasse's Oil Cans, Brushes, Paint Pots, &c. Inquire at No. 1,241 Broadway.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND eye-glasses at No. 169 William-st., near Beekman.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT! GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—The celebrated and never-failing Mrs. VANHORN, from Europe; greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; she tells past, present and future; has that great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; likeness, and tells his name; lucky numbers. Fee, 50 cents to $1. Gentlemen not admitted. No. 204 West 24th-st., below 7th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M.
Arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight taken as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 29th, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 30th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 31st, 6 A. M.
Friday, 31st, 3 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2d, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 1st, 3 P. M.	Monday, 3d, 7 A. M.
Sunday, 2d, 7 A. M.	
Sunday, 2d, 6:30 P. M.	
Monday, 3d, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents: to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND Peekskill, landing at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings, Tarrytown and Nyack, by Ferry Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.—The Steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st at 8:15.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OAK ORCHARD HARBOR, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of August, 1868, for the labor of rebuilding and extending the piers at Oak Orchard Harbor, New-York.
The price for the work must be stated at so much per lineal foot of timber, and per pound of iron and spike used, and these prices must cover everything, including preparation of the old to receive the new work, and the completion of the piers to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge. The contractor must take the lumber and iron from the points where they may lie after inspection, and commence the work as soon as the contract is executed.
Bidders are requested to examine for themselves at Oak Orchard, and can also obtain information from the undersigned, or from Mr. James S. Lawrence, Assistant Engineer, Youngstown, N. Y.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs., Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 30, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS.—(Specification No. 26.)—In 122d and 123d sts., between 3d and 4th avs. (Specification No. 33.)—In 4th-av., between 59th and 62d sts., with branches, and in 66th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Specification No. 34.)—In 4th-av., between 70th and 74th sts., with branch in 70th-st. (Specification No. 35.)—In Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts.; West Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts.; Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and Church, between Lispenard and Walker sts. (Specification No. 36.)—In 126th-st., 132d and 133d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. (Specification No. 37.)—In 5th-av., between 52d and 54th sts., with branch in 53d-st. (Specification No. 38.)—Between 110th and 117th sts., and between 1st and 4th avs. (Specification No. 39.)—In 1st-av., from 120th-st., to and through 121st-st., to and near 2d-av. (Specification No. 40.)—In Eldridge-st., between Delancey and Rivington; Clinton, between Broome and Delancey; Columbia, between Delancey and Rivington; Henry, between Governeur and Grand; Monroe, between Jackson and Corlears, and Cherry, between Corlears and East sts.; and (Specification No. 41.)—Unfinished sewers, between 51st and 56th sts., and between 9th av. and Hudson River. PAVEMENTS—viz.: Nicolson pavements, in Franklin-st., between Elm and West Broadway; 19th-st., from 3d to 6th-av.; Irving-place, from 14th to 20th-st.; 6th-av., from 42d to 59th-st.; 33d-st., from 5th to 6th-av.; 24th-st., from Broadway to 6th-av.; Hall-place, from 6th to 7th-st.; and 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Rutherford-place. McGonegal pavement in 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; Fisk's concrete pavement in 124th-st., from 3d to 1st-av., and for the completion of the unfinished stone-block pavements in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st., and in 26th-st., from 3d-av. to East River.
The plans for the above works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

ARMY BUILDING, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868.
PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M., MONDAY, August 3, 1868, for
500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.*
5,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original sacks, inclosed in gunny bags.
Bids for Coffee to be made duty paid.
5,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR.
5,000 pounds WHITE GRANULATED SUGAR.
5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, in half-barrels of 22 gallons each.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., the same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, until noon, Aug. 7, at the office of GEO. R. JACKSON, President, No. 201 Centre-st., where a specification may be seen, for the masonry, filling, curbing, flagging and paving of the south approach to Harlem Bridge.
Security must be offered for the faithful performance of contract.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 29,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, AT THEIR NEW DENTAL ROOMS, No. 117 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., execute every branch of DENTISTRY, in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Sets of teeth on Fine Gold, $50; Platina, $40; Gas given.

AUCTION SALES.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HEATH HOUSE, AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., INCLUDING THE FURNITURE AND 30 ACRES OF LAND.
On THURSDAY, the 6th of August, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, without reserve, rain or shine. Possession to be given 15th of October next.
TERMS—One-fourth cash and the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years.
For full particulars or lithographs of the Hotel, please apply to W. W. MARSH, Executor, at Schooley's Mountain, or to Messrs. CLARK & SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, New-York, or to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock, at Underhill's stables, Nos. 50, 52 and 54 Lexington-av.:
Team of sorrell horses, 8 and 10 years old, long tails and manes; the youngest is son of old Jupiter; can, in condition, trot in 45. They are perfectly gentle and kind, and believed to be sound; are stylish drivers and afraid of nothing.
Three-quarter seat light trotting wagon in good order. Light shifting-top wagon, made by Dusenbury, in fine condition.
Depot wagon, no top, with two seats, in good order.
Double harness, whips, &c.; also two side saddles.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX SALE OF PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND ROSE-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the executrix of John Delancy Watkins.
BOWERY—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Bowery, next to corner of Hester-st., Nos. 91 and 91½ Bowery. Lot about 25x69 feet.
ROSE-ST.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Rose-st., near Frankfort-st., being No. 25 Rose-st. Lot about 28x88 feet.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
BY L. M. HOFFMAN, SON & CO.—WILL sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, 1868, at 11 A. M., No. 111 Pearl-st., N. Y., the following condemned supplies, viz.: 149 bbls. Roasted and Ground Coffee, adulterated with non-deleterious substances.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-lawtol5oct

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Two terms, beginning Sept. 10, 1868, and Feb. 22, 1869. Resident Professors, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D., and NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M. Gentlemen of distinction in the profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Apply for information to either of the resident Professors.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 222 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 38TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY

Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.
With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.
A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.
Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.
For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.
Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 14.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities.
Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year. The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,
President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French Home School for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 16. Especial attention given to modern languages, music and art. Lewis' Gymnastics. The prospectus at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or of Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 809 Broadway, is open day and evening all Summer, for private instruction in business writing, practical book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, &c.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

TEACHERS.

LADY'S COMPANION.

A middle-aged lady desires an engagement as companion and amanuensis, or as English governess in a private family; unexceptionable references given. Address AMANUENSIS, Box No. 631 Chatham, Ontario, Canada.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE TEACHER to instruct in common branches English language. Written application to be made from Aug. 2d to 6th, to the Board of Trustees, German-American School Society, 19th Ward, Nos. 244 and 246 East 52d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; Performance commences at 8.
NINTH AND LAST WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
successful Local Drama
OF
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
The manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the talented young American Comedienne,
MISS LOTTA,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 10,
in a new drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled
THE FIRE FLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WM. WHEATLEY.....Lessee and Manager
BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA TROUPE.
THIRD WEEK OF
BARBE BLEUE.
CROWDED HOUSES,
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE,
REPEATED ENCORES
greet the two first favorites of the New-York public,
MLLE. IRMA AND MR. AUJAC.
EVERY EVENING, AT 8,
OFFENBACH'S MASTERPIECE, IN FOUR ACTS,
BARBE BLEUE,
(Blue Beard,)
WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST,
GRAND CHORUS,
SUPERB ORCHESTRA,
MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE,
AND
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at the box office, Niblo's Garden, and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 26 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—Situated at Ravenswood, L. I., ½ mile from landing of Harlem boats at Astoria, leaving Peck-slip at hourly intervals, and reaching there by a pleasant trip of 30 minutes; said house has parlor and sitting room on first floor, three bedrooms, kitchen, &c., &c., and will be found a convenient residence for a small family; to such it will be let at the low rate of $70 per month, or will be sold at $7,000, exclusive of furniture; the lot is 50 by 200, and is laid out with fruit, flower and vegetable garden. Apply on the premises to Mrs. SAMUEL BROWN.

FOR SALE—ON GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, N. J., a beautiful residence, situated on the Delaware River, with grounds embracing 165 feet river front and 600 feet deep to Pearl-st., fronting also on Pearl and Ellis sts. The mansion is spacious, and replete with every comfort and convenience, and there is also on the premises a tenant house, green-house, ice-house, stable, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and abound in fine shade-trees, shrubbery, &c. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 Pine-st.:
West 23d-st., four-story high-stoop brick.....$30,000
48th-st., three-story high-stoop brick.....[illegible]
52d-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone.....35,000
30th-st., three-story high-stoop brick.....18,500
And large number of other houses desirably located.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 21ST-ST.—A FOUR-story brown-stone house with high stoop, in good order, furnished. Immediate possession if wanted. Address G, Box No. 751 Post Office.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, IN BROOKLYN, A three-story French roof frame house; basement and sub-cellar; bay windows on parlor and basement. Apply to ANDERSON & SCHERMERHORN, No. 47 Ann-st., New-York, No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING FOR Europe, an elegant country residence, one hour and a quarter from Wall-st., on the Philadelphia Railroad, and within five minutes' walk of two depots; there are 24 acres of land, stocked with a profusion of fruits and flowers, beautifully laid out, and containing a fountain, ponds and running brooks; the mansion is delightfully situated, has all modern improvements, and is newly finished and furnished; there are also ice, tool, and poultry houses, besides a spacious barn, which, like the house, has hot and cold water; everything is in complete order; possession given 1st of October. Owner will be seen Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 11 to 12 A. M., at the office of N. H. WOLFE & CO., No. 1 State-st., or address Box No. 1,096 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—STORES IN SPRING-ST., NEAR Hudson. Inquire of E. Y. CLARK, 282 Spring-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,

STONINGTON, CONN.
This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.
Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS ON THE second and third floor, with first-class board, at No. 29 West 28th-st.

BEST BOARD CAN BE HAD AT NO. 100 West 20th-st.; rooms furnished and unfurnished; day boarders accommodated.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED, an elegant suite of parlors, on first floor, with exclusive use of bath, &c.; also, rooms single or en suite.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board. Private house No. 7 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH GOOD rooms, for gentlemen or married couples, on very moderate terms, at No. 52 West 15th-st.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST.—BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., parlor and chamber, with bath and bedrooms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, PERMANENTLY, by a lady and her son, 11 years old, board and rooms within the vicinity of an excellent French and English school or college, and Catholic Church. Address, with particulars and terms, C. A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to obtain board at a farmhouse, away from salt water influences, for himself, wife and two daughters, aged 7 and 14. Address, with terms, &c., which must be moderate, H., No. 57 West 10th-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES.....Lessee
C. W. TAYLEURE.....Business Manager
G. L. FOX.....Stage Manager
"HUMPTY DUMPTY,"
G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (22d week.)
Fairy Marvels, Wonderful Illusions, Matchless Dancing, Comic Tricks. | G. L. FOX AS CLOWN. | Sparkling Fun, Offenbach's Music, Gorgeous Scenery, Great Skating.
GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALLI.
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN in the LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET COMBAT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3 1868.
First time in America of Dion Boucicault and Charles Reade's
FOUL PLAY.
NEW COMPANY, NEW SCENERY,
NEW MACHINERY, NEW MUSIC,
NEW PROPERTIES, &c.
Box office now open for the sale of reserved seats.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2 P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.

Engagement for a limited number of nights of
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
The new romantic Irish drama,
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
Mr. and Mrs Watkins in their original characters.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY, Mr. DICK CARRELL, the Irish Comedian. The BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE. Comic Pantomime of OLD DAME GRIMES AND HER COMICAL MONKEY. WHIRLIGIG, OR 4,008. WALKING THE CEILING FIFTY FEET HIGH. THREE FLYING MEN. JAPANESE ACT, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,

14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
Triumphant success of Eugene's Burlesque of
IL TROVATORE,
Introducing the great Ballet Scene of
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES,
with Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Emmett, Rockefeller, Henry and Dan Bryant.
14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway and 30th-st.—Lessee and Manager, GEORGE WOOD. Will open MONDAY, Aug. 31, 1868, thoroughly reconstructed and possessing every requirement as a first-class Temple of Amusement, with the gifted young artiste, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, in a new and original play. MANAGER'S CARD.—In the Museum department Mr. GEORGE WOOD is proud to state that, encouraged by the counsel and cooperation of P. T. Barnum, Esq., and numerous agents, he can number in his establishment nearly ONE HUNDRED CABINETS, containing thousands of rare curiosities from all parts of the globe. These will be exhibited in the elegantly-appointed Galleries and Saloons, which in size exceed the area of any museum ever opened in America. Among the many living curiosities will be seen the world-famed SIAMESE TWINS, in their series of farewell receptions, preparatory to undergoing the operation of being severed in the French College of Surgeons.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Aug. 3 at 8,
EIGHTY-FIRST GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. March, "Victory".....Bilse
2. Overture, "Heimkehr aus der Fremde".....Mendelssohn
3. Waltz, "Kuenstler-Leben".....Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Faust," (No. 2).....Gounod
5. Overture, "Jubel".....Weber
6. Air, "d'Eglise," (composed 1667).....Stradella
7. Polka Mazourka, "Arm in Arm"; Polka, "Gnome".....Strauss
8. March Triomphale, "Schiller".....Meyerbeer
9. Overture, "Orpheus".....Offenbach
10. Reverie for Orchestra.....Vieuxtemps
11. Waltz, "Dreams on the Ocean".....Gung'l
12. Quadrille, "Artists".....Strauss

CONDUCTOR.....THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes, $2 extra.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, Aug. 4,
GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

MUSIC FROM THE BARBE BLEUE.

Grand Potpourri, Chas. Wells, 75c.; Kiss Waltz, 50c.; Lancers, 40c.; Galop, 30c.; Redowa, 30c.; March, 30c.; Polka, 35c. VOCAL—"Ma premiere femme est morte," 40c.; "Le viola donc, le tombeau," 30c.; "Madame, ah Madame," 40c., as sung by Blue Beard; "V'la Z'encor," 30c.; "Pierre, un beau jour," 30c., as sung by Boulotte. Published and for sale by DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

SIX DAYS.
Commencing 5th of August, 1868.
NEARLY 100 HORSES,
From all sections, in attendance.

TO THE ANNUAL RACES AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Special arrangement during the race week. Excursion tickets sold at reduced rates. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves EVERY EVENING (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, and connecting with the morning train of R. S. Railroad, arriving in Saratoga in time for breakfast. Apply at office, No. 308 West-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

EIGHTEEN BARITONE AND BASS songs, with piano accompaniment. Price 50 cents. New number of Boosey's Musical Cabinet. To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. A new catalogue now ready of Boosey & Co.'s cheap musical publications sent free.
BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW AND second-hand pianos for sale, at bargains, for cash; also to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-Square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For paving Canal-st., from Broadway to West-st., with stone blocks.
2. For regulating and grading 65th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks of the same from 8th to 10th-av.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Canal-st. from Broadway to West-st., and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Canal-st.
2. Both sides of 65th-st. from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from 65th-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC J. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court House, July 31, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 39 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal which it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept. WILLIAM A. COBB, President.
H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. ISAIAH C. BABCOCK retires from our firm this day.
The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore by the remaining partners.
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.
JULY 20, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the firm name of DE COPPET, ROGERS & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, Governments and gold, at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
FREDERIC DE COPPET,
Member New-York Stock Exchange, and New-York Gold Board.
H. LIVINGSTON ROGERS,
F. H. TIERS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM UNDER the name of McFEETERS & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Mr. ALEX. WRIGHT, Sr., retiring.
The business will be continued by the undersigned in the name of the old firm, McFEETERS & CO., wholesale Stationers and Blank-book Manufacturers, at their establishment, No. 131 William-st.
ROBERT McFEETERS,
DAVID McFEETERS.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between WM. S. SPERRY and W. FRANK PECKHAM, under the firm of SPERRY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All accounts of said firm will be settled by WM. S. SPERRY, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
WM. S. SPERRY,
W. FRANK PECKHAM.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of F. T. BAKER & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
F. T. BAKER,
J. E. ROGERS, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

LONG BRANCH.

A Hop at the Mansion House—Surf Bathing—Fishing—Hotels, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

Reader! are you exhausted with the heat of the Summer's sun; have you worn yourself out with experiments for keeping cool; does the stifling air of a heated City cause you to feel "blue" and discouraged; have ice-cream and soda-water drawn from arctic fountains, lost their novelty and ceased to drive away the discomforts of the "heated term"—let me recommend to you all, individually and collectively, to go to Long Branch. We have tried the dose and can most enthusiastically indorse the remedy as "sure and pleasant to take." The cool sea-breeze refreshes and tones anew the worn out system, and even listening to the "breakers roar," infuses new life and energy. At Long Branch you can be quiet and comfortable or antithetically noisy and fashionable. You can find the "shady and secluded spot" and remain there by yourself with the last new novel as company, or you can find many congenial spirits who will aid you dissipate the hours and drive dull care away with merry laugh and fun and frolic. To my mind Long Branch is the *beau ideal* of a sea-side summer resort. Newport is too stately and stiff, while Watch Hill and many of the small places along the coast are destitute of any life at all.

At Long Branch you can visit the Stetson House, where, figuratively speaking, a full-dress suit is in order all day, or the Continental, where you can feel as if in a small city from morning to night, and with more or less truth from night to morning. But if you want my advice go to the Mansion House or the United States (both under Mr. LAIRD's care) where you will find a pleasant, genial, social company, ready to welcome you and make you feel at home from the moment you enter the house; or perhaps what is of equal importance, clerks that are kind and attentive. I need only to say that GEO. FLETCHER and CHARLES HULL are behind the desk, to let all Long Branch visitors know that they will have no trouble in this department. Friday night they gave a hop at the Mansion House and a more thoroughly enjoyable and party-like affair it would be difficult to conceive of. The large dining-room was used as the dance-room and was tastefully arranged with American flags and floral ornaments from HOUGHTON's, the well-known florist. Dancing began at 10 P. M., the music being by the Seventh Regiment Band, C. W. WERING, leader. This band, by the way, is permanently connected with the Mansion House as Gilmore's, of Boston, is with the Stetson House. There were some sixteen dances down on the evening's programme, all of which were most conscientiously gone through with. The mere mention of dancing in New-York, with the thermometer anywhere among the nineties, is enough to make the strongest man feel faint and blanch the prettiest-colored cheek. But the thermometer at Long Branch is sensible, and dancing is not only pleasant but is one of the amusements regularly indulged in every evening, more or less. Of the ladies, dear creatures, what shall we say? They were as pretty and agreeable as they always are, though the strong affection we have for a bachelor life might prompt us to put a question mark after the always. The hops being of course full-dress affairs, the dresses were very handsome and of all conceivable styles. The *long* and *short* of the thing, *i. e.* the dress, was everywhere contrasted. Noticing the number of genuine "full-dressed" ladies present reminded us of that remark of the Quaker's to a fashionable belle at an evening party in Fifth-avenue: "Thou art a little bear, madam," said this Quaker. "Sir!" exclaimed this startled feminine. "About the shoulders, I mean," explained he. Fashion is certainly very unlike charity, for while the latter covers a multitude of sins, the former lays them bare. But pardon this digression. Among the handsomest of the dresses, and also ladies, we noticed Mrs. HOEY and a young lady from Philadelphia, considered quite a belle, and justly, but her name I have unfortunately forgotten. Two Mrs. O-L-YS and Mrs. H-G-S, also Miss T-YL-R, were particularly noticeable. But where all looked so well, it were invidious to discriminate. The hop was a grand success, and is so considered by all. Not the least pleasing feature of the affair was the Committee-room, where ——; but I must not disclose secrets to the uninitiated. Among the notables present were CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW; Bishop WILMER, of Louisiana, who is staying at the United States; J. W. WALLACK, who has a nice little country place here; HARRY SANDERSON, the pianist; Messrs. HOWARD and SWEETSER, of the *Evening Mail*, and many others. To the Committees who managed matters, too much praise cannot be awarded for their successful endeavors to create a pleasant time, but to the Committee of Arrangements particularly are thanks due, especially from your correspondent, to two members of which he is under lasting obligations for their kindness and attention. I give a list of the Committees below. I ought to say that this hop is not the grand hop, which takes place in August, but is a kind of entertainment, which the different residents of the various hotels get up in turn by subscription. The next hop is at the Stetson House on Thursday. The Committee of Arrangements was composed of the following gentlemen: W. H. Harbeck, T. W. B. Hughes, Arthur Kendall, Hobart Oakley, John Zerega, Geo. H. Palmer. The Floor Committee: Messrs. Bird, Bailey, Dr. Maclay, Anthony, Cochran, Bradstreet. The Reception Committee: Messrs. Martin, Kerr, J. Oskley, Helmbold, Hoffman, Foster, Alexander, Musgrave. Committee on Invitations: Messrs. Horstman, P. B. Sweeny, Heath, Falls, Loew, Price, Bailey, Clarke. So ends the hop at the Mansion House, one of the pleasantest of those entertainments with which the sea-side visitors seek to while away the time.

It may not be generally known that the main land on which the hotels and houses stand is elevated on a sort of terrace above the beach, to which a descent is made by means of steps. All along this upper bank are benches and Summer houses most pleasantly located for pleasure and observation. Back of them runs the broad and level "drive," along which, every afternoon, the carriages whirl by; and LESTER WALLACK drives his superb four-in-hand, while fast horses and their owners start up impromptu races. Back of this drive, which is some two miles in length, stand the hotels and cottages of all shapes and sizes. On these moonlight nights it is delightful to sit in one of these Summer houses, with the cool sea-breeze driving off mosquitoes for you, and the surf, with its ceaseless growling and rumbling, forming a base accompaniment to the even tenor of your thoughts, while the music from the different hotels comes wafted by the breezes to your ear. They have a queer way of advertising in the evening that I never saw practiced anywhere else. You are sitting comfortably ensconced in a corner of one of these Arcadian retreats, perhaps alone, perhaps with a fair companion, when suddenly, without any warning, a large lantern is thrust before your eyes, on which is painted, "Try Alden's Premium Pictures." After being held before your eyes for a short time, the lantern is as quietly withdrawn, and reappears in the next domicile, to cause equally sudden movements (especially if two are together) of the inhabitants. Certainly the American mind is ingenious in its varied means of promoting trade. Another one of the occupations is to watch the fishermen put their boats out through the surf and bring them back laden with the day's spoil. Practice has made them very expert and quick to seize the favorable moment. They go over waves which it seems must inevitably swamp their little craft, as easily and gracefully as possible, and come back on the summit of some large "roller" with as much ease as though rowing in still water. The people at these resorts may all be divided into two classes—those who do bathe and those who don't—the latter class constituting the watchers critics and spectators of the first class, and it would be hard to tell which class had the best time. To be sure bathing is rare fun, and thoroughly appreciated while in the water; but then, the dressing and undressing and the sticky salt water feeling deters many. After all, perhaps, watching the gambols and antics of the bathers is as much fun as anything. Watch the different ways in which individuals approach the water. Out of the bathing house issues a portly gent in bloomer robes; placidly he surveys the crowd, sees that his garments are secured against any chance accident, locks his door, and with a stately, solemn tread, as though bearing the responsibilities of a nation, he boldly marches to the water's edge, grasps the rope and bravely steps out into the deep. Here comes a younger individual, a "swell" the night before, the reverse now. He walks toward his lady friends and sits down for a chat, talks about swimming, &c., and finally sees and walks in up to his knees. Here he shivers awhile, until, taken unawares, he is wet by a breaker, when he sputters and dips and makes his bath. Next comes the bold and practiced swimmer. Starting on a run he dives into the first wave and swims around to his own satisfaction. Here comes a lady probably, though where all dress alike it is difficult to distinguish. She walks to the water and carefully wets her head, then bobbing up and down she proceeds inch by inch to where the water is waist high, and there she remains. Many other classes are represented; the father of a family who bathes his little flock as farmers do their sheep, *i. e.*, without wetting themselves; the belle of the night before, who comes skipping along with some gentleman friend, and shrieking as though suffering countless torments, she permits herself to be led into the water. Some of the ladies are very courageous and good swimmers, but many go in only to improve their lungs. Some correspondent from Newport made some very good remarks relative to the distinction between a lady's appearance before and after bathing, but remembering that "comparisons are odious," I can only say that observation confirms the theory. But I must end my long letter. Before I close I wish to return thanks to Mr. CULBERTSON, of the United States Hotel, for favors, as also to Messrs. HOWLAND and R. S. READE. I can only regret being obliged to so soon terminate my visit to Long Branch.

H. W. R.

THE DENTISTS' CONVENTION.

Reports of Various Committees—Discussions on Various Topics of Interest.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, July 30, 1868.

The Dental Association to-day had three sessions, and the debates were of an exceedingly interesting character.

The first business was the presentation of improved appliances to remedy defects, congenital or acquired, in the hard or soft palate. The speaker, Dr. KINGSLEY, presented several new features of great interest and value in this respect; and his improvements, and descriptions of his methods of procedure were cordially appreciated by the body.

The first of the reports of the Standing Committees was on Dental Pathology and Surgery, by Dr. ATKINSON, of New-York; who remarked that the paper he was about to read was one which would tax the highest energies of the human intellect to understand it, a statement amply justified by what followed. He then launched out into pantology, cosmology, nosology, &c., *ad libitum*; and in conclusion, claimed that his pronouncements of principles took in "at one fell swoop, all from seraph to silex," and that any one capable of this was fit "to stand in the full effulgence of light from the ineffable blazes, where we see as we are seen, and know as we are known." The report was received with questionable applause, and the question being called on its acceptance, a member naively inquired what was the subject of the report. No one present feeling capable of making any remarks on this supernatural communication, it was referred to the proper committee.

Dr. BAYNE, of New-York, from the same committee, presented a paper of a very practical nature, recapitulating the points in this department, which, during the year had attracted special attention. The question of the contents of the dentinal tubuli; of the efforts of the dental pulp to protect itself from the approach of decay, by consolidation of the intervening dentinal tissue, and the results of recent efforts for the preservation of the exposed pulps of decayed teeth; with other less important points were commented upon and afforded texts for discussion.

Dr. J. C. DODGE, Jr., of New-York, referred to certain dark colored nodules found upon the roots of teeth under the soft parts, and even upon the extreme ends of the teeth. He could not agree with the common opinion which considered these to be deposits of a calcareous nature from the saliva; there was no practical limit to the deposit of tartar upon the exposed portions of the tooth, but at the points referred to, his observations led him to conclude that these nodular masses were deposits of calcareous matter similar to those thrown out by the periosteum for the formation of bone, save that being in a diseased condition, the process was only carried so far as to form aggregations on the surface.

Dr. ATKINSON had never seen such a deposit except where it had advanced, as tartar does, from the removal of the gum; and, admitting that the gum and periosteum were disconnected from the tooth to such a degree as to loosen the tooth, he would not despair of restoring them to their original attachment.

The discussion then branched off upon the feasibility of restoring to firmness teeth which had become loosened in their sockets from the aggregate of deposits, and the consequent absorption of the alveoli, or bony walls surrounding the roots of the teeth. The discussion developed the fact that there was no certainty of success in such operations; that they were as yet experimental, and not at all conclusive. The general experience seemed to be that the deposits alluded to were not found upon any part of the root without some external channel of communication.

Dr. MCQUILLEN, of Philadelphia, referring to the intimation of a doubt whether the hard tissues could undergo change, said there was no tissue in the animal or vegetable kingdom, with the possible exception of the enamel, which did not undergo continual change. The contrary supposition was absurd on its face. He cited in proof the process by which the deciduous teeth are built up cell by cell, and then at the proper time absorbed cell by cell. In the permanent teeth the evidences of change were constantly occurring—as in hypertrophy of the cementum, and absorption of the same, and obliteration of the pulp cavity. Permanent teeth which were extremely soft in early life, became almost a shard as flint in more advanced life. Teeth, too, which had been very dense, (in the case of females,) after the commencement of action of the maternal functions, lost much of their former hardness owing to the great drain upon the parent's system for the mineral elements needed to build up the bony structure of the child. He drew attention to these facts mainly to induce greater efforts for the preservation of the teeth of young persons, as operations, the success of which might almost be despaired of, would frequently prove of lasting benefit by improvement of the texture of the organs.

Dr. JOHN ALLEN, of New-York, urged the necessity of supplying in the food materials which should supply the mineral wants of the system. He asserted that as a nation, Americans have the worst teeth of any people, because they change the proper proportions of the constituents of the food, while in countries where this is not done, the people retain their teeth sound and beautiful to old age. From every barrel of superfine flour 40 pounds of mineral matter were rejected in the process of manufacture, and allowing half a barrel of flour as the yearly allowance of a child, every child is deprived of 20 pounds per annum of the material most necessary for perfecting the osseous structure of the body, making an aggregate loss to the system, in twenty years, of 400 pounds. To accomplish this great waste 28,000 men are employed, at an outlay of $9,000,000, and a destruction of 20,000,000 pounds of the material essential to the formation of sound teeth and bones. To offset this evil, 10,000 dentists are employed by the American people, but their efforts are entirely inadequate to compete with the destructive agencies above named. When the conclusion is accepted that proper diet is the high road to improvement in the quality of the teeth, he would have hopes of a stronger and healthier organism; but any means short of a radical change in this respect would prove inadequate.

Dr. ATKINSON said the whole philosophy of filling teeth depended on the assumption of the durability of the structure. He delights in putting things into the teeth that irritate them. Without irritation there could be no nourishment; the similarity or dissimilarity of the irritation produced by remedies or food to that required by the organism determined the ascendency of health or disease. The rule had been that, when the pulp of a tooth became exposed, it should be devitalized and removed, and the tooth filled to its end. He asserted that a man was weak or wicked who would wilfully destroy a tooth-pulp; all that was necessary was to use an agent which would coagulate the albuminous substances of the exposed surface of the pulp, and the subsequent operations were certain to be successful; he would carry this so far as to embrace cases where there had been an actual production of pus in the pulp cavity. His practice was to cover the exposed pulp with creosote, upon which he dropped the oxy-chloride of zinc in a plastic condition; when this had hardened, he proceeded to remove the excess of the material, not necessary for covering the pulps, and fill the cavity as usual with gold.

If people would only feed well and keep their teeth clean, there would be no call for tooth-filling.

Dr. J. S. DODGE said if the effort to preserve the pulps of exposed pulps were any new thing that had not been tried heretofore, he would go home to try it with a good deal of zeal. But this was not the case; it had been a favorite practice years ago with the old practitioners, and when he commenced his practice he was somewhat enthusiastic about it, though even then the old men had begun to shake their heads about it, and since that they had been shaking them harder and harder, until the operation of filling over exposed dental pulps had gone out of date. Now a new material was coming into fashion, it appeared, for the same purpose—the oxy-chloride of zinc. Put this in a sensitive tooth and it would cause severe pain, and its effect upon an exposed pulp he believed would be to ultimately destroy those pulps.

Dr. MCQUILLEN and Dr. ATKINSON now indulged in a side issue on the character of pus and the manner of its formation. It may be remarked in passing that the latter gentleman seems to take great pride in being as heterodox as possible, and is best pleased in the announcement of startling theories in which he has the honor of standing quite alone.

Dr. WETHERBEE, of Boston, claimed very great success in the use of the oxy-chloride of zinc, as a covering for exposed pulps not in a state of inflammation. He said that no large amount of material should be allowed to remain in the tooth longer than a few weeks, as the free acid (hydro-chloric) in the preparation would act most injuriously upon the substance of the tooth. Several members briefly stated their success, or lack of success, with this agent during the last two years; the majority indicating great dissatisfaction with the results attained

Dr. ALLPORT, of Chicago, said that exactly what proportion of exposed pulps could be preserved by any method could only be stated after the comparison of a large number of recorded cases. After the explosion of the theories of HARRIS, those who enunciated any method of saving pulps were looked at with a quizzical glance. He then referred to the operation which he had introduced, consisting of an excision of a portion of the exposed pulp, which was relieved of congestion by the consequent bleeding, leaving flaps to come together and heal by first intention, admittedly a very difficult operation, and claimed that he had by that method saved a large number of teeth with exposed pulps, and obtained a new calcareous deposit at the point of exposure. But let not gentlemen deny what they had not tried; he had not used oxy-chloride of zinc, and knew nothing about it; but he was half inclined to believe what was said about it was true.

Dr. KENNICOTT, of Chicago, thought misunderstanding arose from some attributing a medicinal virtue to the material under consideration, whereas he considered any good resulting from its use to be due to mechanical causes. No sensible man would proceed to fill permanently over an exposed pulp until he was sure that it was in a healthy condition; every application previous to that should be considered preliminary treatment; and the oxy-chloride was a substance which, applied in a plastic condition, adapted itself without pressure to the exposed vascular pulp, and then hardening, protected it for a time from the action of external agents.

Dr. HORNE, of New-York, said that he had waited up to this time in the expectation that the various advocates of the new plan, if let alone long enough, would destroy one another's arguments, and his expectations had been fulfilled. The use of the oxy-chloride of zinc had been first brought to general notice at the meeting two years ago at Boston, where Dr. KEEP, of that city, claimed large success in a number of recorded cases. It was a question in his mind if the material which Dr. KEEP used was at all like the material sold under that name in the dental depots; and the gentleman who had thus far spoken used the oxy-chloride of the shops, and not Dr. KEEP's preparation as far as he could judge. The whole claim really amounted to about this: A preparation called oxy-chloride of zinc, consisting of a white powder, which is mixed into a mortar with an acid fluid is plastered into the tooth over an exposed pulp; the patient has more or less pain for a longer or shorter time, and then it stops; cut away the surplus material and fill the cavity with gold, and where there is no subsequent pain, conclude that the pulp of the tooth is alive and all going well. Some modify this process by covering the exposed pulp with creosote before putting in the mortar, and claim that there is then no pain felt. A great many who had tried the same process, had had a great deal of subsequent pain to contend with. But all this superstructure had been built up on the slight foundation of some temporary apparent success, opposed by a great deal, perhaps more, of evident failure; in the face of the well-known fact that teeth containing dead pulps might lie dormant for years and then break out into the most troublesome activity; and also that pulps, after having been exposed, might, on the condition of exclusion of air and moisture, quietly die and become atrophied. On the other hand, it was as certainly true that an exposed pulp was occasionally found which, having maintained its healthy vitality and being protected from external irritation, threw out from its enveloping membrane a deposit of secondary dentine, which more or less perfectly shut up the opening into the pulp cavity. But these cases were so rare that men would go from one city to another to see them. Admitting all the favorable cases cited to-day as perfectly true, so far they were utterly insufficient to prove that the pulps in question were not now dead, or undergoing a slow destruction by the free acid, whose presence had been so incautiously alluded to, or by the powerful escharotic (creosote,) used to abate the pain caused by the acid, and whose legitimate action would be to destroy the soft tissue with which it came in contact, insuring to it only a less painful death. While experimentation was to be sedulously encouraged, he deprecated the confident assertion as fact of what was only supposition. Let us see what a few years may bring forth. Other theories as well supported as the one here presented, had needed but a short time to run themselves out; and he was therefore the more careful not to fall at once into every new current, but rather disposed to prove all things.

Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Boston, read a table of a number of cases which he had recorded during the past three years; he had examined a majority of all the teeth treated after the lapse of different periods since, and had found all but a few alive. The material for sale at the dental depots was not that used by himself and Dr. KEEP.

At the evening session a paper was read from Dr. H. S. CHASE, of St. Louis, on the character and uses of the saliva; it was very poorly read by a substitute, in the absence of the author. It attempted to prove on the ground of a few score experiments that the saliva in a healthy state is acid and not alkaline.

Dr. J. S. KNAPP, of New-Orleans, contributed a paper an Hidden Dental Caries, intended to induce a close examination of the teeth before dental operations are begun, in order to preclude the oversight of decay in positions where it is least likely to be observed, as on the approximal surfaces of bicuspids and molars.

THE WEST.

Editorial Excursionists on the Union Pacific Railroad—The Car Works and Machine Shops at Omaha—A Glimpse of Mormon Immigrants.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHEYENNE, Dakotah, Thursday, July 23, 1868.

On Monday last, at the invitation of Mr. WEBSTER SNYDER, our party visited the car works and machine shops of the Union Pacific Railroad, at Omaha, and were not a little astonished at the magnitude of those works. The buildings are of brick, 200 feet by 80, with wing 80 feet by 40. Paint shop 160 feet by 35, with wing 40 feet by 16. As we entered the buildings the noise of twenty or thirty different machines all in motion—the brawny workmen wielding ponderous sledge hammers—the endless whirr of swift-revolving wheels—the glowing metal, as it was taken at a white heat from the furnaces, scattering its bright sparks on every side—all spoke of a busy, active life springing up here on these Western plains, where in our imagination we fancied we would see nothing but herds of buffalo and Indian encampments. As a general thing I don't like to bother myself with figures, but as I am writing for the information of your readers, I must, in order to enable them to form a correct idea of the extent of these works, go somewhat into detail. In the buildings above enumerated I noticed several circular saws, two plainers, three boring machines, two mortice machines, one turning lathe, one bolt cutter, one drill-press, one jig-saw, one shaping-machine, two tennouters, and two tennon-machines, and these all driven by a single stationary engine of the very finest workmanship. There are men who would call the din and noise created by these various machines, all whizzing away in a confused harmony, "The grand hymn of labor welling on through the ages," but I confess to me the whole place seemed a pandemonium, and yet not entirely without a certain fascination. In the main building were several locomotives of immense power and fine finish, most of them having been manufactured at Trenton, N. J., but put together here in the shops of the Union Pacific Railroad, where all repairs are done also. The Company manufacture most of their own cars, both freight and passenger cars. Twenty-four flat cars are being turned out each week, besides one first-class and one second-class coach, and one or two baggage-cars and cabooses each month. The first-class cars manufactured here are equal to any cars to be found on any of the Eastern railroads, and indeed the whole rolling stock of the Company will compare with that of any other road in the country. The lumber used is of three kinds, oak, ash and pine, all brought from Chicago and cut into proper lengths and thicknesses for the object designed. The material is first run through the plainer, which takes out all wind and smooths it; from there to the saw and again to the plainer; then to the mertice, tennons, boring, shaping and bolting machines, till it is at last ready for the men employed for framing and bolting the car on the trucks which rest on the rails, extending through the whole length of the building. The car finished, it is transferred to the painting department, receives its different coats and stripes, and is then run back to the drying room. In this department there are three hundred and fifty hands employed, which, in addition to the cars manufactured, turns out a large amount of furniture and cabinet work for the use of the railroad offices and buildings along the track. In the forging and casting departments there are about the same number of workmen employed, and the average wages of the men is about $3 50 each per day, some getting as low as $2 25 and others as high as $4 75. For the above facts and figures I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. GAMBLE, who superintends the whole work, and also to Mr. FROST, the purchasing agent for the Company, who was unremitting in his attention to the party during our whole trip, accompanying us to the end of the road and explaining everything in detail.

As our party was returning from the workshops, in passing the depot of the Union Pacific Railroad, we encountered a lot of Mormon immigrants, some four hundred and fifty in number, waiting to be forwarded over the road as far as Cheyenne or Benton, where they take the overland route for the promised land. A motley crowd they were—men, women and children, old and young, all haggard-looking and travel-soiled. I should judge most of them were English, and certainly, from their dull, stolid appearance, they must have been selected from the lowest strata of society. Their condition certainly must be improved, both mentally and physically, even with all the drawback incident to Mormondom. A more woebegone and wretched-looking set of human beings I trust I shall never see again, and yet hope must have been strong within the hearts of many in that crowd, to enable them to bear up under the sufferings and hardships they must have endured since starting on their long pilgrimage. One poor woman stretched on the bare ground in a dying condition, with her husband tenderly doing all in his power to alleviate her sufferings, presented a pitiable sight indeed, but death, I learn, soon came to her relief, and here, almost on the verge of the promised land, after enduring heaven only knows how much of suffering and of agony, she passes away—let us hope to that better land where suffering is known no more.

On Tuesday, July 21, everything being in readiness, and having seen everything of interest in Omaha, we started for the end of the Union Pacific Railroad, and as this letter is quite long enough, I shall reserve the particulars of our journey for future notice.

E. C. S.

The Declaration of Independence in China.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 1.

Six months ago Mr. ALLEN, United States Consul at Hong Kong, China, sent to the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of this city, a valuable curiosity, which arrived yesterday. The following letter accompanied the book and explains the same:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
HONG KONG, Feb. 22, 1868.

To the President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: With this there will be handed you, for presentation to your Association, a translation of the Declaration of American Independence into the Chinese language. The Chinese text is accompanied by a phonograph in our Romanic letter, intended to give some idea of the pronunciation of the Chinese characters. The whole is, of course, in manuscript—the Chinese text written on white silk, and by one of the most distinguished Cantonese *literati*. The remarkable elegance of the Chinese chirography will, I am sure, attract your notice and admiration.

The commencement of the book is where ours would end, and the perusal is from the top of the page downward, commencing at the right hand corner—not horizontal, as with us.

Concerning the influence of this translation among this remarkable people, it may not be amiss to remark that while it was at Canton under the hands of the Chinese scribe, its perusal attracted so much attention that successive meetings of the Cantonese *literati* were held to read and discuss this great State paper, which had now for the first time came to their knowledge, and in their own language; and so much interest did it excite, even among this apathetic race, that copies were taken and still remain among the Chinese themselves.

Such a result was not anticipated when I commenced with my interpreter the work of translation.

But should our great declaration come to be an evangel of political faith to this race of three hundred and fifty millions, all reading the same written language, the translation undertaken for amusement rather than for any purpose or hope of proselytism, would have tendencies of inconceivable importance.

But, independent of all such merely speculative suggestions, and submitting it for simply what it was intended, I beg your Association's acceptance thereof as a memento from one who was once a member and always a friend of your most meritorious and useful Association.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC J. ALLEN.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Discovery of the Dead Body of a German in a Sunken Morris and Essex Canal-boat—Evidences of Foul Play—The Inquest Yesterday.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a German, named CARSON SETHMAN, was found in a sunken canal-boat containing about eighteen inches of water, which lies in the Morris Canal at the foot of Bergen-street, Jersey City, and upon examination a scalp wound was found over the left ear about six inches in length and about two and a half in breadth. Between where the boat lay and the canal stables and tenement houses overhead is a dock covered with heavy loose plank about ten feet in length, with the ends projecting over the outer beam between two and three feet, and about ten feet higher than the bottom of the boat where the deceased was found lying face downward. Directly under the dock lay one of the dock planks, with about two feet of the end next to the boat besmeared with blood, while spots of blood were also observable on the opposite side of the canal-boat. At first it was thought that SETHMAN had stepped upon the end of the plank, and as it tilted up was precipitated into the bottom of the canal boat, and that the scalp wound was caused by the plank falling upon him; but the position of the plank, lying outside at right angles, and where it does not seem possible for it to have fallen without human aid, causes a general belief that the man was murdered.

An inquest was commenced yesterday afternoon by Justice CHAMBERS, acting Coroner.

Dr. Watson testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination on the body of deceased; found a scalp wound five or six inches in length two inches above the left ear and one inch back; the denuded scalp beneath was filled with blood; found a slight extravasation beneath the membrane and above the surface of the brain, directly beneath the bone where the blow was received; beyond this the brain appeared in a perfectly healthy condition; the skull was not fractured and there were no other marks of violence on or about the body; this injury, the Doctor regarded as insufficient to cause death; he could not say whether the injury was caused in falling or by a blow from some blunt instrument; the stomach was partly filled with water.

Thomas J. Mullally testified that he resides at No. 62 Bergen-street, and at half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night, he saw deceased talking with John Adaline, keeper of a saloon next door, and saw him again at one o'clock in the morning in Adaline's place with several others; he appeared to be sober.

John Dillon testified that he saw deceased in Adaline's between one and two o'clock in the morning; deceased was drinking a glass of ale, but did not appear to be under the influence of liquor; Dillon sat on Adaline's stoop, fronting on Warren-street, until five o'clock in the morning to look after the previous witnesses' father who was quite drunk; he did not hear any disturbance, and did not see deceased come out of Adaline's place.

Chauncey Hoy testified that he is a night watchman at the coal yard, foot of Van Vorst-street; as the church bell was striking one o'clock he heard the cry of "Help, help," repeated three times, but heard nothing further.

Frederick Decker, of No. 140 Bergen-street, deposed that about eleven o'clock Saturday night Sethman came home and went up stairs; he never saw him drunk; the place where he was found was near the foot-bridge at the foot of Bergen-street; he was lying in the bottom of a canal-boat, face downward in the water; the distance from the dock was about ten feet; witness saw a plank lying under the dock with blood on one end; it was one of the planks that belonged on the dock.

Ann Mitchell, residing at No. 53 Warren-street, nearly opposite Adaline's place, testified that about two o'clock yesterday morning she heard a noise, and looking out saw two men over the way holding up another man between them; the two men appeared to be striking the man, who said nothing; one of the men said "Hold on, we'll fix him off," and they then took him up and carried him off toward the sugar-house.

At this stage of the proceedings the investigation was postponed until to-morrow evening.

Deceased was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three or four children in Germany. He was employed in the sugar-house, and the men are usually paid the first of every month, and it was supposed that if he met his death by foul play, it was for the purpose of robbery. The men were not paid, however, on Saturday.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

The Howard Mission, as is well known, gives schooling every day to an average of 700 or 800 children, whose occupation of begging, or aiding parents at home, preclude a regular attendance at the public schools. In addition to instruction they receive daily a dinner, and are supplied with clothing that is prepared by benevolent individuals, and donated in large quantities to the institution. Every Sunday a Sabbath school is held, which is closed with the singing of hymns and the recital of little stories with a religious moral by the Superintendent, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. A. C. ARNOLD, and other gentlemen who may be present.

A vacation of the school commenced last week, and will continue until the 1st of September. A Sabbath School, notwithstanding, was held yesterday afternoon for those who chose to attend. A large number of children voluntarily came, showing that the Mission presented a pleasant contrast in their minds to the crowded and wretched tenement houses where they resided. They were addressed by Mr. A. C. ARNOLD, Rev. Mr. LAMPHIAR, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, and Mr. EASTMAN. Many ladies and gentlemen were present as visitors. Among these latter were a number of young men and women, now thriving in life, who had been recipients of the benefits of the Mission in early years. Noticeable among those present was JOHN ALLEN, lately written of as "The wickedest man in New-York." He has been daily visiting the Mission for a month, in spare moments taken from his business. He hears very little on the subject of religion, but finds pleasure in the society of the manly and intelligent men whom he meets there. They talk with him upon general subjects, and he doubtless finds them an acceptable contrast to the coarse people at his home. A continuance of association with those he finds at the Mission, it is to be hoped, will speedily lift him above the business he now follows. His wife was with him yesterday on his visit, and is said to be as much interested in the Mission as himself.

Last evening, Mr. A. C. ARNOLD, the Assistant Superintendent, visited the grove at Leffert's Park, Brooklyn, for the purpose of open-air preaching. He took fifteen female children with him from the Mission, who sang hymns. His discourse touched almost entirely upon the degraded condition of many of the inhabitants of the Fourth Ward in this City, and on the benefits accruing to the children from the establishment of the Howard Mission.

To-day he will proceed with a dozen of the children to Essex, Conn., by invitation of the citizens, accompanied by a number of clergymen. Several meetings and a picnic will take place during the days of his sojourn there.

Burglary in Ninth-street—An Opportunity Unimproved.

The Summer months, when the great mansions are deserted by their owners for the watering places, afford an opportunity to burglars that is generally improved to the utmost, and it is only the vigilance of the Police that prevents a general pillage of the deserted houses. Wednesday night last Officer FERDON, of the Fifteenth Precinct, passing the house of Rev. Dr. DE WITT, No. 55 East Ninth-street, noticed that the grating of the coal-hole had been removed, and knowing that the family was out of town considered the circumstance suspicious. He therefore let himself down the coal-hole to the sub-cellar, thus gaining admission to the premises. Providing himself with a light, he went over the house and everywhere from cellar to garret found the trace of burglars. Every closet had been ransacked, the bureau drawers, with one exception, all forced open, carpets ripped, curtains torn down, and havoc generally everywhere. In the front basement was a huge Saratoga trunk packed with the selections of the burglars from the moveables in the house, and which they had evidently left there to await a favorable opportunity for its removal. Officer FERDON reported his discovery at the Station House, and by Capt. CAFFREY's direction the trunk was removed to the Station House, the premises secured and Dr. DE WITT telegraphed for. That gentleman arriving on Saturday he went over his tumbled-up house and made the welcome discovery that not a dollar's worth of property was missing. In the only bureau drawer which the burglars had left untouched was a valuable gold watch and chain, and hid away in the fire-place of the kitchen range were three dozen silver spoons, a number of napkin rings and other articles of silver-ware, all of which the thieves had missed, notwithstanding their leisurely and thorough search.

Preaching at Central Park.

Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, an interesting preaching service was held in the City Mission tent, in Fifth-avenue, opposite the Park entrance. There was a large audience present, of whom less than a score were provided with seats, while the remainder were compelled to stand.

Rev. CHARLES J. MINGINS presided and opened the meeting with prayer, after which Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. delivered a very brief, but earnest appeal to his hearers to avail themselves of the benefits of the Saviour's death and atonement for sin.

The hymn, commencing "When I survey the wondrous Cross," was then sung, and at its conclusion Rev. Mr. PAYSON delivered a short address, advising all who listened to his words to give their hearts to Christ. Another hymn was sung, a few remarks made by Mr. MINGINS, and then the Benediction was pronounced by Mr. TYNG.

There were several out-door services yesterday under the auspices of the same Mission as follows: Temperance meeting in Houston-street, near Columbia-street, at 3 o'clock, directed by the Temperance Union of the Thirteenth Ward Mission, and preaching at the same place at 5 o'clock, by Rev. CHARLES PARKER, of Kansas; preaching, Canal-street, near Greene-street, by Rev. Messrs. MITCHELL and A. C. ROWE; preaching at 7 o'clock P. M. by Rev. G. H. SHELDRAKE, of London, in Elizabeth-street, near Broome-street; and preaching by Rev. Mr. MINGINS at 8 o'clock P. M., in Columbia-street, near Rivington-street. Each of the above services were numerously attended and very interesting.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FIGHT AND ITS RESULT.—Yesterday afternoon JOHN DOYLE and PATRICK SMITH engaged in a fight at No. 439 East Ninth-street, wherein the former, seeking to demolish his antagonist, succeeded instead in breaking a window-glass and cutting his own arm and hand severely. He was carried from the scene of conflict to Bellevue Hospital.

A BATHER DROWNED.—EDWARD BALM, who resided in Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, was drowned in North River last evening while bathing at the foot of Ninety-sixth-street. The body was not recovered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At 8:30 o'clock last evening MARY LARKING, two months old, died suddenly in her mother's arms at No. 345 East Thirty-third-street. The Coroner was notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

OPENING OF ST. MARY'S HALL, WILLIAMSBURG.—Last evening, St. Mary's Hall, an institution connected with St. Mary's Church, (Father MCDONALD,) was opened to the public. The exercises were very interesting, consisting of vocal music by Prof. BERGE's choir, and addresses by Father MCDONALD and Mr. JAMES DALLEY, of New-York. The latter gentleman spoke at length on the subject of the temporal power of the Pope, and was listened to with attention. He did not consider the perpetuity of the temporal power essential to the Church, but thought that the independence of the Pontiff was secured by it. The large hall was densely crowded with an audience composed principally of the young men belonging to the Literary Society of St. Mary's Church, and the Young Men's Sunday School Union of Brooklyn.

ARREST OF LIQUOR DEALERS.—The Police of the Forty-sixth Precinct yesterday arrested the following-named saloon-keepers for not having their bars effectually closed: JOHN GAERGER, No. 415 North Second-street; GEORGE SCHAFER, Flushing-avenue, near Harrison-avenue; GEORGE AMBRUSTER, corner of Fushing-avenue and Cypress Hills road; PETER HOHFIN, corner of Walton-street and Broadway. The above were bailed by Alderman GUCK, presiding at the Fifth District Court in the absence of Justice EAMES. The Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct arrested HENRY MULSTED, Ninth-street and Broadway, on a similar charge. He was locked up.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—GEORGE WEAVER, twenty years of age, attempted suicide yesterday in the pond, corner of Throop-avenue and Whipple-street, Eastern District. He was rescued by some citizens and taken to his home in Morrel-street. An injudicious use of stimulants is said to be the cause of the rash act.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ARREST.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, three men named DANIEL MILLER, peddler, aged 24 years, JACOB GRIVEL, peddler, aged 25, and MICHAEL CONNERS, moulder, aged 23 years, were arrested by officer MCHENRY, of the Jersey City Police, on a charge of assaulting and attempting to rob a German named HENRY ATTINGER, residing in South Eighth-street. The prisoners were arraigned before Acting Recorder CHAMBERS yesterday, when ATTINGER deposed that about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, while walking along at the corner of Brunswick and South Seventh streets, he was assaulted by the prisoners, who overpowered and threw him on the sidewalk, when MILLER thrust his hand into complainant's pocket, but obtained nothing, as he had only a fifty cent currency bill. The prisoners were held in $400 bonds each to answer at the next term of Court.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE NUISANCES.—The slaughter houses located on a portion of the property known as the "Costar Estate" in Hoboken, having been frequently complained of by the inhabitants in that locality as a nuisance, by causing intolerable stenches and unhealthy odors, the Hoboken Board of Councilmen have taken preliminary steps toward abating the nuisance. At the last meeting of the Board a resolution was adopted instructing the Corporation Counsel to immediately prepare an ordinance providing for the closing up of all slaughter houses and the prevention of the slaughtering of animals within the city limits.

SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening a respectable-appearing elderly man, named WM. BRUCE, recently arrived in this country, and who was on his way to Philadelphia, fell upon the sidewalk in Jersey City and dislocated one of his shoulders. He was conveyed to the Police Station by Officer LOWE and was attended by Dr. REEVES.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 94⅛@94¼ for money and account. American Securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds flat	71¾@72
Illinois Central Railway Shares	94¾
Erie Railway Shares	43½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 1—11:20 A. M.

United States Bonds opened at 76 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 1—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	9⅞d.
Middling Orleans	10⅛d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The following are the opening prices: Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. ℔ cental for White California, and 10s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ 45 lbs. Peas, 44s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 27s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market opened quiet. Beef, 105s. ℔ tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 55s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese 57s. ℔ cwt. for fine American. Bacon, 48s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. for common North Carolina. Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. for Spirits.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1—11:20 A. M.

Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt. for American. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. for Refined; 11d. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 54s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £12 ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Sperm Oil, £95 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 1—11:20 A. M.

PETROLEUM—The market is quiet and steady at 5f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1—2:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅛@94¼ for money and account. American Securities closed dull at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72
Illinois Central Railway Shares	94¾
Erie Railway Shares	43½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	42½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 1—2:30 P. M.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 1—2:30 P. M.

Cotton—The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	9⅞d.
Middling Orleans	10⅛d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed unchanged in tone and quotations.

PROVISIONS—Cheese is firm and advanced 6d.; American Fine, 57s. 6d. Lard is firm at 65s. 3d. Other quotations unchanged.

PRODUCE—Naval stores closed firm. Resin, 6s. 3d. for common, and 13s. 6d. for fine.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1—2:30 P. M.

Sugar firm, but unchanged. Sperm Oil, 93 on spot, 94 to arrive. Other articles unchanged.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 1.

SUGAR firmer, at 7⅛@8 reals for No. 10@12, and 8¾@10 for No. 15@20 Dutch Standard; Muscovadoes unchanged. MOLASSES 5½@¾ reals ℔ keg for clayed, and 6@6½ reals for common or Muscovado. LARD 18c. ℔ lb. in tierces, and 19½c. in tins. HAMS 18c. ℔ lb. for Dry Salted, and 21c. for Sugar Cured. LUMBER $20 ℔ 1,000 feet for White Pine, and $21 for Pitch Pine. FREIGHTS to United States for Sugar, $1 25 ℔ box, and $5 50 ℔ hhd. EXCHANGE—On London, 11¾ premium; on United States currency, 31¼ discount; in gold, long sight, ½ ℔ cent. discount, and short sight 1 ℔ cent. premium.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 1.

FLOUR quiet; sales at $8 50@$10 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firmer: sales No. 1, at $1 95 for Old, $1 81@$1 82 for New; No. 2 at $1 74@$1 79 for Old, and $1 69@$1 70 for New. CORN firmer and advanced 3c.; sales No. 1 at 97c.@97½c.; No. 2 at 94c.@95½c.; Rejected, at 89c. OATS active; sales Old at 63c., New at 58c.@59½c. RYE quiet; $1 32 for No. 1, and $1 10 for Rejected. BARLEY firmer and nominally advanced 10c. HIGHWINES inactive; bonded held at 60c.; free at $1 20; offered, 55c. for bonded, $1 15 for free. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK $28 75@$29 30. LARD 18c., seller for September; 17½c.@17¾c., cash. DRY SALTED SHOULDERS nominally advanced ½c.; held at 11½c.@12c. BEEF CATTLE declined 15c.@20c. for poorer classes; sales at $4 50 for thin steers and oxen, $6 50@$6 90 for good fleshy. LIVE HOGS active, and advanced 10c.; sales at $9 25@$9 50 for light, $9 60@$10 10 for good to extra choice. FREIGHTS firmer. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 155,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 1.

FLOUR unchanged, with a good demand; sales 1,800 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2. CORN dull; sales 3,500 bushels No. 1 in lots at $1 04@$1 05, and 1,000 bushels Yellow at $1 06. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $32@$33 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c., to New-York. Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—22,000 bushels Corn, 2,097,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,600 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 713,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 1.

TOBACCO firm. COTTON heavy. FLOUR dull; Superfine to Double Extra, $8 50@$9 50. WHEAT declining; fancy Red, $2 40; choice White, $2 30@$2 35; strictly prime to choice Red, $2 15@$2 20; prime Nebraska Spring, $1 65. CORN heavy; sales at 80c.@82c. for Mixed and Yellow; 87c.@91½c. for White. OATS steady at 46c.@51c. RYE declining; sales at $1 10@$1 12 for choice. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $29@$29 25. BULK MEATS nominally unchanged at 14c.@16¼c. for Shoulders, Rib and Clear Sides. BACON unchanged. BEEF CATTLE, $2 75@$6 75 ℔ cwt., gross. SHEEP, $4@$5 ℔ head for good to choice. LAMBS, $2 50@$4.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 1.

FLOUR is in good demand; Spring, $9@$9 50 for City ground. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Spring held at $1 98; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $2, and 4,300 bushels New Amber Michigan at $2 20. CORN quiet, and steady; sales 60,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1, $1 02, and $1 03. OATS firm, asking 76c.@77c. for small lots. BARLEY and RYE nominal. PORK asking 30c. for Heavy Mess. LARD, 18c.@18½c. RECEIPTS—Wheat 4,000 bushels, Corn 156,000 bushels, Oats 14,000 bushels, Flour 3,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bushels Wheat, 165,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 1.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 29½c.@30c.; PETROLEUM advanced 1c.; Crude, in bulk, 17c.; Refined, 34⅛c.@34½c. FLOUR market better; sales, 700 bbls Superfine at $7 50; Extras, $8 25@$9; Northwestern Extra Family at $9@$11 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10@$12 55; Fancy, $12 75@$14. WHEAT less active and weak; sales, Red at $2 30@$2 35; White, $2 50. RYE, $1 60@$1 65. CORN—Sales 4,000 bushels Yellow at $1 22; Mixed Western, $1 18@$1 20. OATS steady; Pennsylvania, 88c.; Delaware, 90c.@91c. COFFEE dull. SUGAR—Cuba sells at 11c.@11½c. for fair and good refining. PROVISIONS unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 1.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT heavy; Old held at $2 05 for No. 2 and $2 15 for No. 1, but buyers demand a reduction; sales choice Red at $2 15; New irregular at $1 70@$1 85 and $1 86. OATS steady, with light supply; No. 1 Old sold at 84c.; New at 65c.@70c. COTTON firmer; Middling, 29½c. TOBACCO quiet. WHISKY firm at 55c. in bond. MESS PORK held firmly at $28 50, but buyers demand a reduction. LARD firm; held at 18¼c., in demand at 18c. BACON quiet. BULK MEATS quiet and unchanged. GOLD, 144⅜ buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 1.

COTTON, nothing doing; Middlings nominally 28½c.; no sales; receipts, 22 bales; exports, 415 bales. STERLING EXCHANGE 58½@60. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull but nominally unchanged. FLOUR fairly active; Superfine, $7 75@$8. CORN quiet at 92½@$1 05. OATS dull; New, 60c.; Old, 68c. HAY firm and unchanged. PORK firm, Mess $30@$30 50. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD, Tierce 18½c.; Keg, 20c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 1.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet and unchanged. Legal-tenders, 70. Mining Stocks are moderately active, with a slight improvement in most descriptions. Alpha sold at 43; Belcher, 115; Bullion, 21; Chollar, 143; Confidence, 35; Crown Point, 89; Empire Mill, 120; Gould and Curry, 105; Hale and Norcross, 88; Imperial, 105; Kentuck, 387; Ophir, 22; Overman, 81; Savage, 134; Sierra Nevada, 34; Yellow Jacket, 1,155.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 1.

TOBACCO firm; sales 44 hhds. Lugs at $7 50@$9 75; Medium Leaf at $15. FLOUR—Superfine, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 85@$1 90. CORN, 93c.@95c. OATS—5[illegible]c. for New. MESS PORK, $28 50@$28 75. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c. WHISKY—Raw, free, $1 20.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 1.

COTTON firm; Middling, 30c. FLOUR very firm and active; little or no stock; if there was any in the market it would probably bring higher rates. GRAIN market firm at yesterday's quotations. PORK firm; Mess, $30. BACON—Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c. HAMS, 21c.@22c. LARD quiet at 18c.@18½c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 1.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 90 for No. 1, and $1 82½ for No. 2. OATS firm at 74c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 93c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—800 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 400 bushels Oats, 300 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 1.

COTTON market bare; receipts, 3 bales; exports, 1 bale; receipts of the week, 33 bales; exports, 73 bales; stock, 46 bales. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $1 90@$2. CORN, 85c.@90c. OATS, 55c.@60c. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD, 19c.@20c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Aug. 1.

COTTON—Nothing doing; quotations nominal; holders ask 27c. for Middlings; receipts, 3 bales; exports, 191 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 41c.; Resin dull, no change in price. TAR firm at $2 80.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 1.

COTTON firm but no sales; quotations nominal; exports coastwise, 464 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 31.

FLOUR, $5 75@$6 75. WHEAT dull at $1 80@$1 85. Legal tenders, 70c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 1.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 47 7-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾. Gold, 144⅞.

[Advertisement.]

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Nebraska	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Holsatia	July 22	Hamburg	New-York.
Britannia	July 24	Glasgow	New-York.
Scotia	July 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Atalanta	July 25	London	New-York.
Union	July 25	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	Aug. 4	New-York	Hamburg.
Australasian	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Aug. 6	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	Aug. 8	New-York	London.
Caledonia	Aug. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Aug. 8	New-York	Havre.
Ariel	Aug. 8	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Dakota	Aug. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Aug. 6	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Aug. 8	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 3:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 2.—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—Wm. Atkinson, Wm. F. Cartwell, Mr. Samuels, D. O'Callaghan, David Bell, Alex. Bell, Mr. McKeown, Miss Walton, Miss Agnes Potts, Mrs. J. J. Bradbury, E. P. Bernard, Rev. A. Ludden, Rev. J. Ludden, Wm. T. Laughlin and wife, Jean P. Bauer, F. Hetherington, wife and daughter, A. E. White, H. C. White, J. C. Strong, Richard Moran, John Pound, John C. Ware, J. G. Bailey, Dr. Von Guysling, Mr. Seixas, Capt. Hall, wife, child and servant, A. C. Burnham, Mr. Palethorpe, S. M. Cowperthwaite, Miss V. Cowperthwaite, R. H. Gray, Miss Caddy, Miss Cowdrey, J. G. Lyster, Wm. Swain, Mrs. Jeffrae and child, Miss Mills, J. F. Rhodes, Miss C. Farner, C. Hodgetts, Miss Mangold, Mrs. T. Shinule, Jas. A. Casserly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 58 | Sun sets....... 7 13 | Moon rises... 7 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 23 | Gov. Island. 8 12 | Hell Gate .. 9 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 2.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool July 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 798 passengers to John G. Dale. July 24, 6:15 P. M., lat 57 16, lon. 15 45, passed steamship Erin, from Liverpool for New-York. 26th, 8 P. M., lat. 50 52, lon. 27 56, passed steamship City of Boston, hence for Liverpool. 28th, 3:45 P. M., lat. 49 18, lon. 41 2, passed a Cunard steamer bound E. Same day, from lat. 48 41, lon. 44 28, to lat. 48 30, lon. 47 19, passed several large icebergs. 29th, lat. 47 45, lon. 48 25, passed Br. bark Historia, bound E. 30th, 5:10 A. M., lat. 46 6, lon. 58 46, passed steamship Iowa, hence for Glasgow. Same day, noon, lat. 45 19, lon. 58 36, passed ship Victoria, (Br.,) bound E.

Steamship Albemarle, Lawrence, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Metis, Gale, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Bark Ormus, (of Pembroke, Me.,) Pettingall, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to master. Has had moderate weather the entire passage. July 31, lat. 36 22, lon. 71 41, spoke bark Mokana, from Havana to Elsinore, 10 days out.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Waugh, St. Jago de Cuba 17 ds., with sugar and 5 passengers to Haydell & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage; sailed in company with brig Woodland for New-York.

Bark Sirene, (N. G.,) Rentel, Antwerp, 45 ds., with mdse to Funch, Miencke & Wendt. Had strong westerly winds during first part of passage, and from the Banks has had light variable winds and calms.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos, 16 days, with sugar and molasses to Ponvert & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage. July 26, Alexander Thompson, seaman, a native of Finland, died of fever; and one seaman was admitted to hospital ship Illinois on arrival, partially convalescent from an attack of bilious remittent fever.

Bark Jeanie, (Br.,) Brown, London, 47 ds., with lumber to J. L. Tapscott. Had light westerly winds up to the Banks, and light variable winds and calms since. No date, lat. 41, lon. 35, signalized bark Aisla, steering E. No date, lat. 41, lon. 44, signalized bark Geestemunde (N. G.) steering E.

Brig Rosalia, (Ital.,) Vulpi, Trieste 90 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar June 10. Experienced heavy westerly gales during the first part of the passage, and light winds and calms the latter part.

Brig Woodland, Mankin, St. Jago de Cuba 14 ds., with sugar and 10 passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had fine weather and light winds the entire passage.

Brig David Owen, (of Bath, Me.,) Chadbourne, Matanzas 19 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Has been 3 ds. north of Hatteras, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Edwin N. Kennedy, (of Waldoboro, Me.,) Geyer, Sagua 6 ds., with sugar and one passenger to Yates & Porterfield. Has had fine weather.

Brig Anna M. Knight, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Knight, Gibara, Cuba, 10 ds., with sugar and molasses and 1 passenger to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 4 days north of Hatteras, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Udola, Whittemore, Nuevitas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses and two passengers to Thompson & Hunter. Had fine weather the entire passage. Left in port brig Mary A. Chase, for New-York in 2 days; the brig Ho, from New-York, arrived out on July 23.

Schr. Ralph Carlton, of Camden, Me., Perry, Matanzas, 9 ds., with molasses to master. Has had moderate southerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Bishop, Nuevitas, 14 ds., with sugar and molasses, and 1 passenger, to Thos. J. Owen. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. William Henry, Mahady, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with shingles to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Crinoline, Daniels, Pantego, N. C., 3 ds., with shingles to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Carrie Douglas, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Bayley, Barbadoes, 16 ds., with sugar and 2 passengers to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage, and been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr. Richard Hill, Hulse, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles and tar to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Tweed, (Br.,) Dorrittie, San Salvador 8 ds., with pineapples to R. E. Hutchinson.

Schr. Central America, McClane, Satilla River, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to Wilder & Son.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Pangussett, Waples, Alexandria, for Bridgeport, Conn.

Schr. Parallel, Church, Grand Menan, N. S., 14 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Belfast, with staves to V. C. & C. V. King.

Schr. Fashion, Gorbey, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Ingraham, Dickenson, Philadelphia, for Wareham.

Schr. Ben. Strong, Brown, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous & Walker.

Schr. Hannah Chave, Pratt, Port Johnson, for Middletown.

Schr. J. Ponder, Springer, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Poughkeepsie, for Dighton.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Brown, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. Wind, Brown, Philadelphia, for Warwick.

Schr. Washington, Tiffany, Newburg, for Wareham.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, Hudson, for Cohassett.

Schr. Galota, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Anday, Albany, for Plymouth.

Schr. Ida S. Burgess, Burgess, New-Haven.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Emily, Morrill, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Bement, Tuttle, Bridgeport.

Schr. Pauline, Edwards, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Little Charley, Reeves, Greenport.

Schr. Raynor, Raynor, Whiting River, L. I.

Schr. Mary Clark, Amsbury, Providence.

Schr. Oregon, Fountain, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport, for Piermont.

Schr. E. M. Welles, Kelsey, Portland.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mary Matilda, Saunders, Nantucket.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Cromwell, for Harlem.

Schr. Sterling, Hayes, Norwich, for Albany.

Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Lake, Virginia.

Schr. W. C. Nelson, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. S. E. Jayne, Collins, Virginia.

Schr. C. L. Scull, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Cramer, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Hone, Melson, Virginia.

Schr. L. & W. Showell, Willett, Virginia.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light S. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 2—Arr. steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool; ship David Brown, Calcutta; barks Ada Gray, Newcastle; Norton Stover, London; brigs Mary E. Rowland, Buenos Ayres via New-York; Isadora, Port-au-Prince; John M. Burns, New-Orleans; Roberson, Philadelphia; Annandale, Newburg; Trenton, Elizabethport; Wm. R. Sawyer, do.; schrs. Hattie Ross, Sagua; Convoy, Nile, Juno, J. D. Griffin and A. Jameson, New-York.

Below—Ship Pilgrim and brig E. C. Rodman.

Returned—Brig Alice, hence for Surinam; put back for repairs, having been in collision with the schr. A. G. Brooks, from Vinal Haven, and had her port bow stove and fore rigging carried away.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 2—Arr. steamships Saragossa, New-York; Falcon, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 2—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed up for Baltimore: Ships Zodiac and Ellen; schr. Virginia.

Passed out, steamship Baltimore, for Bremen; bark Monitor, for Cardenas; brig Brooklyn, for Nova Scotia; schr. Alice, Cardenas.

KEY WEST, Aug. 2—Arr. brig Wm. McCreery, from Cienfuegos, for Philadelphia, with the steward sick with typhoid. The Captain's daughter died yesterday. Also, arr. brig Raven, of Machias, Me., from Cienfuegos for New-York, with the Captain's wife and five men sick.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31—Arr. ships Galatea, New-York; Gertog, Australia.

Aug. 1—Arr. Ships Daniel Marcy, New-York; Midnight, Hong Kong; Baronessa, Valparaiso.

Foreign Ports.

At San Salvador, July 24, schrs. Tryphenia, Carleton and Finbach, to sail on the following day for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—The steamship Cuba, from New-York July 22, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 1.—The steamship Hammonia, from New-York July 21, arrived here at 11:30 last night, on her way to Hamburg.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S
GAS FIXTURES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

I GOT BIT.
Mine eyes were swollen and almost shut, my whole face and arms were covered with swellings large as my thumb, caused by musquitoes that infest this vicinity. I got Wolcott's Pain Paint and made an application. All [illegible] and smart, as if by magic, instantly disappeared, the swellings subsided very soon, and I cheerfully indorse it as the best thing in the world. JENNY WILLIAMS, Greenport, L. I.

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